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DOMINION OF CANADA.

PROVINCE OF

NOVA SCOTIA.

INFORMATION

FOR

INTENDING SETTLERS.

(COMPILED BY THE NOVA SCOTIA IMMIGRATION SOCIETY.)

PUBLISHED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA.

(REVISED EDITION.)



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M. L'ABBÉ H. A. VERREAU

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CONTENTS.

	PAGE
CHAPTER I.—INTRODUCTORY	1
CHAPTER II.—GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION	1
Harbors, Rivers and Lakes.	
CHAPTER III.—SOILS OF NOVA SCOTIA.....	5
Divisions and Geological Structure.	
CHAPTER IV.—AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS	8
Markets, Live Stock, Etc.	
CHAPTER V.—CLIMATE.....	13
CHAPTER VI.—MINES AND MINERAL RESOURCES.....	14
CHAPTER VII.—THE FISHERIES.....	18
CHAPTER VIII.—ANIMAL KINGDOM	22
CHAPTER IX.—PRODUCTS OF THE FOREST.....	23
CHAPTER X.—MANUFACTURES.....	24
CHAPTER XI.—TRADE AND COMMERCE.....	24
CHAPTER XII.—POLITICAL, MUNICIPAL, EDUCATIONAL	25
CHAPTER XIII.—POPULATION	28
Origin of the People—Religious Sects, Etc.	
CHAPTER XIV.—RAILROADS, STEAMSHIPS, Etc.	28
CHAPTER XV.—IMPROVED FARMS, GOVERNMENT LANDS, Etc.....	30
CHAPTER XVI.—FERTILIZERS, Etc.....	30
CHAPTER XVII.—DIRECTIONS.....	30





DOMINION OF CANADA.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

PUBLISHED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA.

CHAPTER I.—INTRODUCTORY.

THAT the advantages and resources of Nova Scotia should, at this somewhat advanced stage of its history, be so imperfectly known and understood abroad, would appear unaccountable were it not for the fact that comparatively little has been done by the Province to make known its peculiar and numerous qualifications as a desirable home for those seeking to emigrate from the shores of the Old World.

The design of this pamphlet is to furnish a candid and truthful description of the many advantages Nova Scotia has to offer to those who may be anxiously considering the important question—Whither shall we emigrate?

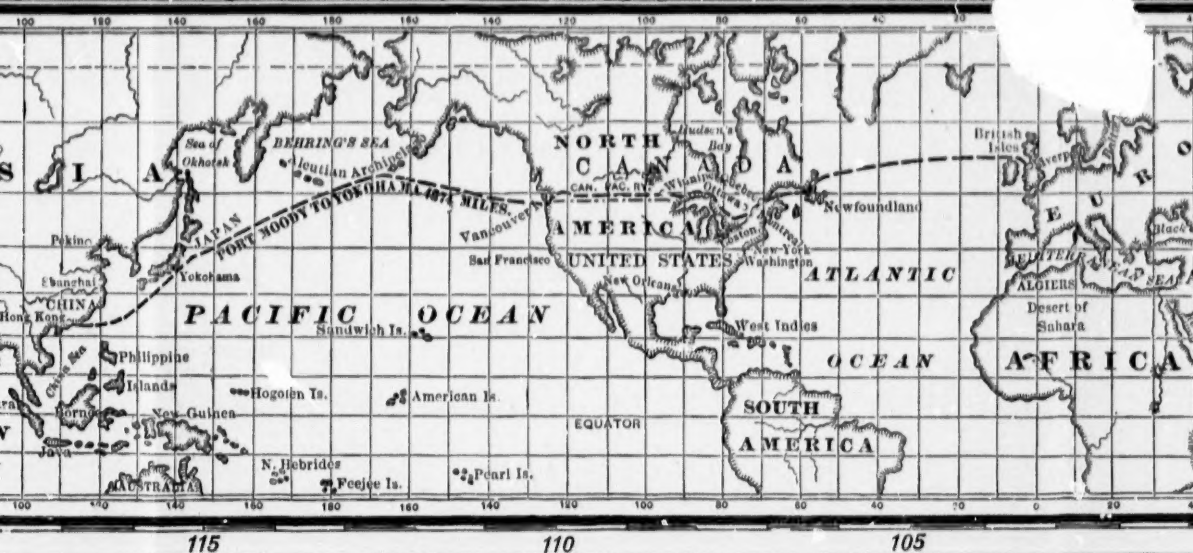
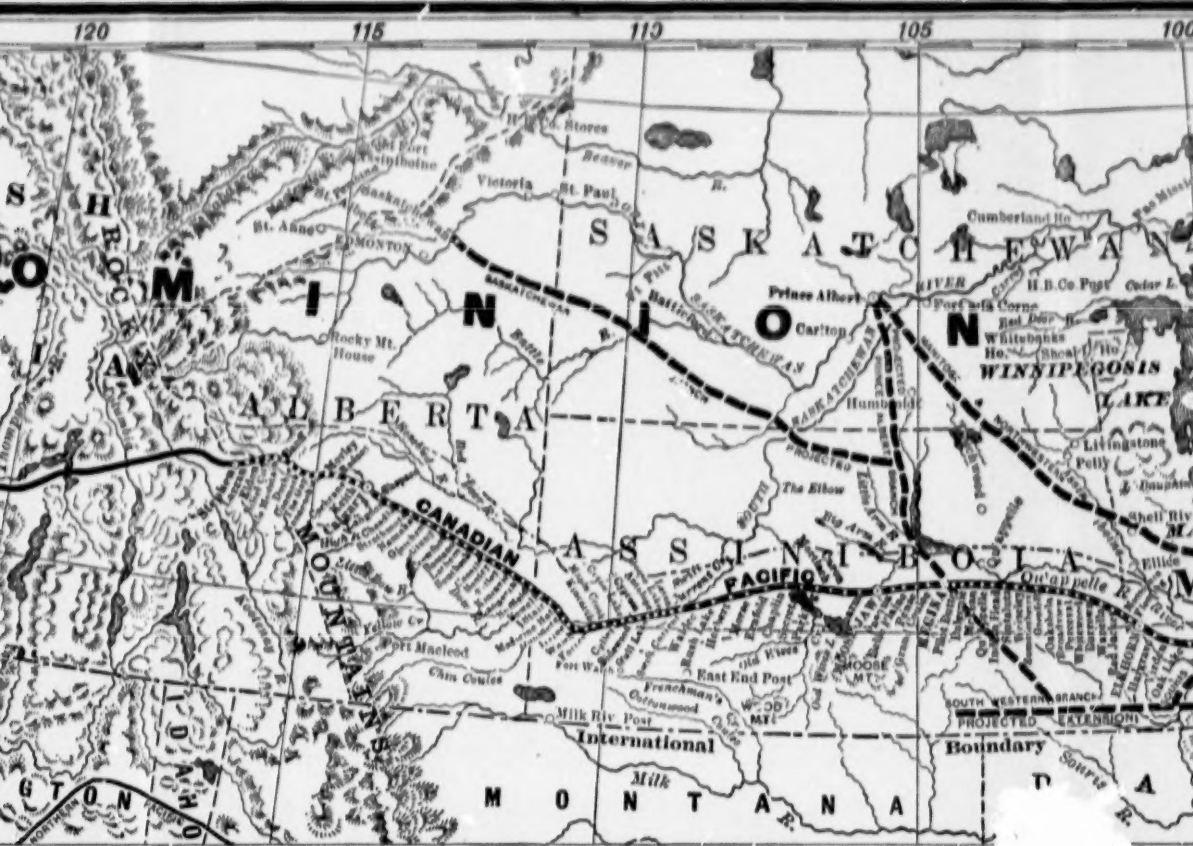
With the information contained in the pamphlet before them, those who are thinking of leaving the Old Country to seek a home in the New World, may compare what Nova Scotia has to offer with that offered by other countries, and be enabled intelligently to decide which is best suited to their several circumstances and requirements.

To the sober, intelligent and industrious tenant farmer, whose life from year to year may be but a struggle with adverse circumstances, without a reasonable prospect of improvement, we wish briefly to point out and describe the comfortable homes that await in Nova Scotia those who, by the expenditure of a small amount of capital, and the exercise of ordinary enterprise, may readily secure them—homes surrounded and blessed with all the adjuncts and conveniences of civilization, and withal good society, plenty of Churches and Schools, good roads and travelling facilities; good markets near at hand; an abundant supply of pure water; plenty of timber, fuel and fencing, and a clear, bright invigorating climate in which all the productions of the temperate zone reach their full developement. To the above may be added that taxation is very light, and that the laws are wholesome and faithfully administered, securing to all their proper rights and privileges.

CHAPTER II.—GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION.

Geographically, Nova Scotia occupies a prominent position on the Continent of America. Looking at a map of North America, it will be found projecting out from the mainland like an immense wharf on the Atlantic ocean. This geographical position secures to her many natural advantages which are more particularly referred to elsewhere in this pamphlet. Being almost surrounded by tidal waters, and no



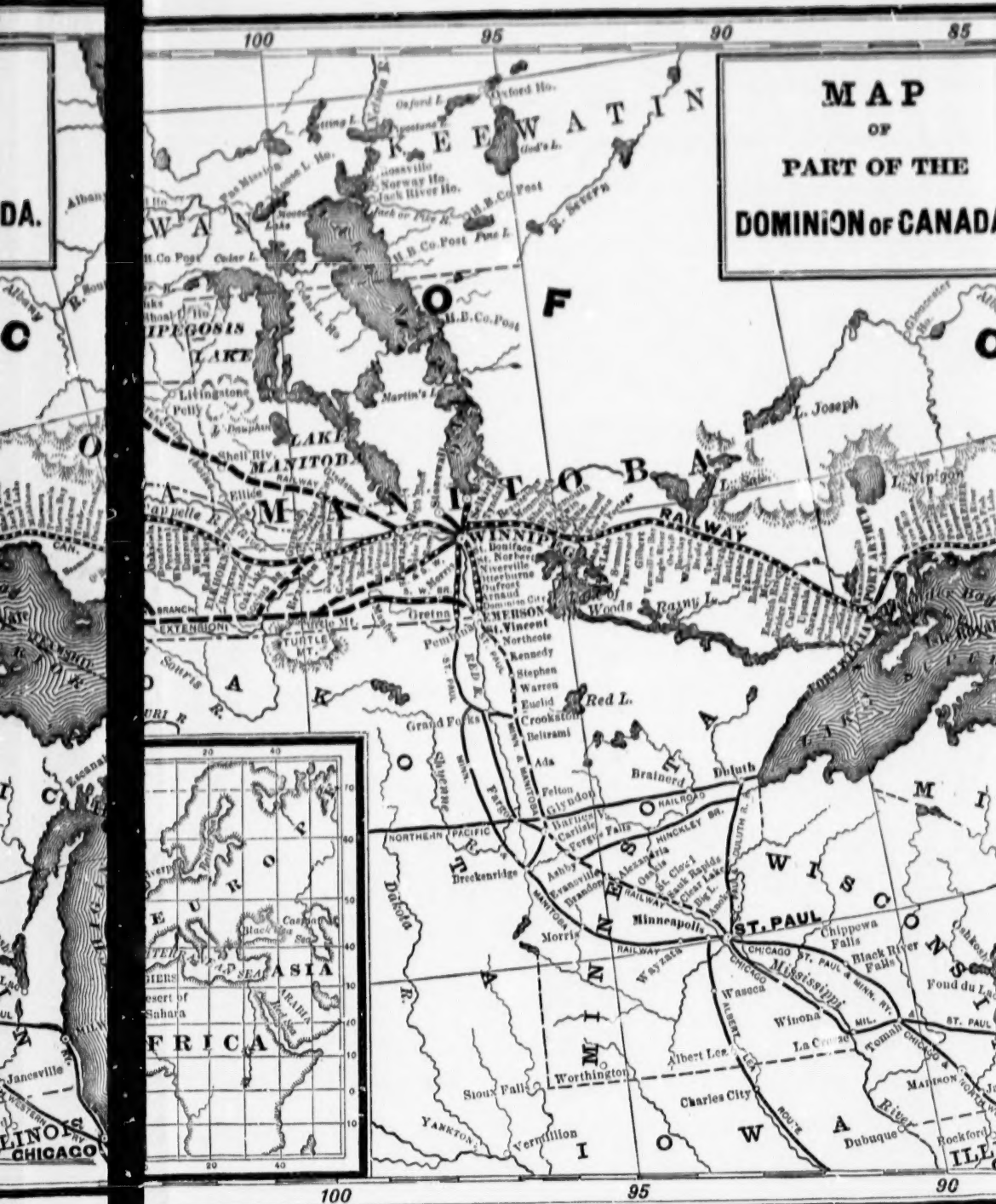


**MAP
OF
PART OF THE
DOMINION OF CANADA.**

The map illustrates the geographical features and infrastructure of the Great Lakes basin. Key locations include:

- Lakes:** Superior, Michigan, Huron, Erie, Ontario.
- Cities/Towns:** Sault Ste. Marie, Marquette, Ishpeming, Houghton, Ontonagon, Munising, Escanaba, Ironwood, Ontonagon, Marquette, Ishpeming, Houghton, Ontonagon, Munising, Escanaba, Ironwood.
- Rivers:** St. Lawrence, Ottawa, Saginaw, Detroit, Windsor, Erié, Niagara, Hudson, Albany, Mohawk, Delaware, Susquehanna, Potomac, James, York, Rappahannock, Pamlico, Roanoke, Albemarle, Pamlico, Roanoke, Albemarle.
- Infrastructure:** Northern Pacific Railway, Great Northern Railway, Soo Line, Duluth & St. Louis Railway, Chicago & North Western Railway, Milwaukee Road, Wisconsin Central Railway, Illinois Central Railway, Rock Island Railway, Burlington Railway, Great River Railway, Mississippi River, St. Lawrence River, Niagara River, Detroit River, Windsor River, Erié River, Ontario River, Hudson River, Albany River, Mohawk River, Delaware River, Susquehanna River, Potomac River, James River, York River, Rappahannock River, Pamlico River, Roanoke River, Albemarle River.

The map includes a coordinate grid with latitude and longitude markings, ranging from 90°W to 85°W and 40°N to 50°N. An inset map in the bottom left corner provides a broader view of the surrounding regions, including Alaska, Siberia, and parts of Europe and Africa.



**THE
CANADA.**

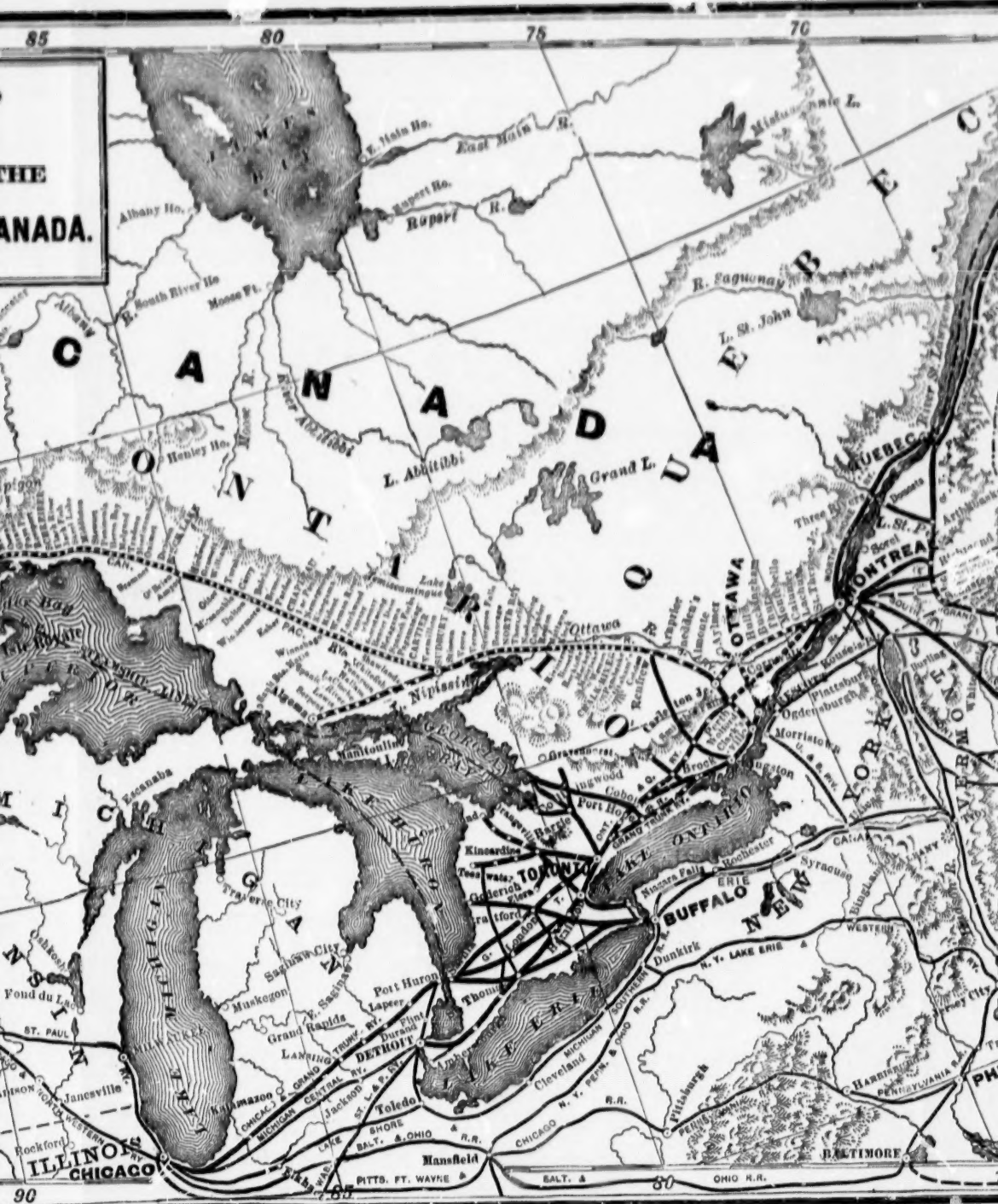




Table of Comparative Distances.

Geographical Miles.
Main Line — Montreal to Port Moody.
All Rail Route (under construction) — 2,820

- From New York to Port Moody, via
Brookville and Can. Pacific R'y. . . . 2,745
- From New York to San Francisco, via
Central and Union Pacific Railways,
and shortest connecting lines through
the United States. 2,806
- From Liverpool to New York. 2,005
- From Liverpool to Port Moody, via
Montreal and Can. Pac. R'y. . . . 2,168
- From Liverpool to San Francisco, via
shortest connecting lines in the U.S. . . 2,820
- From Liverpool to YOKOHAMA (Japan),
via Montreal and Can. Pac. R'y. . . . 2,936
- From Liverpool to YOKOHAMA (Japan),
via New York and San Francisco. . . 3,023

The distances, via the Canadian Pacific
Railway, are by the Rail and
Lake Route.

portion of the interior being at a greater distance than thirty miles from the coast, and all her shores being indented and provided with fine harbours, splendid bays, rivers and estuaries, generally accessible at all seasons of the year, render her essentially a Maritime Province. Besides being the nearest portion of the American Continent to Europe, she now appropriately forms the Eastern threshold or gateway of Canada, and it can be reasonably predicted that she must of necessity form an ever increasing and important link in the noble chain of Provinces that span the Continent from shore to shore.

The Province consists of a peninsula and the Island of Cape Breton, which is separated from Nova Scotia proper by a narrow Strait called Canso, an outlet of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. It is bounded on the North by the Northumberland Straits and Gulf of St. Lawrence; on the East, South and Southwest by the Atlantic Ocean; on the Northwest by the Bay of Fundy and part of New Brunswick. It lies between North Latitude $43^{\circ} 25'$ and $47^{\circ} 10'$, and between $59^{\circ} 40'$ and $60^{\circ} 25'$ of Longitude west from Greenwich. Its area is nearly 21,731 square miles, of about 13,000,000 acres. Of this area the Island of Cape Breton has about 2,500,000 acres.

Nova Scotia extends eastwardly about two hundred miles farther than any other portion of North America, except Labrador; and from the highest eastern part of Cape Breton, a view, on a clear day, can be obtained of the Newfoundland coast. Its extreme southerly extension is about one hundred miles farther than any other part of British America. Its position in this respect causes a variation in the climate of the country; the lower or southern portion being much warmer by several degrees in winter than the higher or northeastern part.

Probably no country in the world of equal extent possesses a coast line indented with so many bays, harbours, estuaries and arms of the sea, navigable for the largest ships, as Nova Scotia. First in importance is

HALIFAX HARBOUR,

on the western shore of which is built the capital of the country. Justly celebrated as one of the finest harbours in the world, embracing in its extent the North West Arm and Bedford Basin, the latter a noble sheet of water, having an area of about ten square miles, and separated from the main or lower harbour by a deep but narrow passage. In this basin it has been said the combined fleets of the world might anchor in safety, secure from the storms of the Atlantic outside. The North West Arm, a narrow but picturesque inlet—its sloping shores dotted at present with the suburban villas of the wealthy inhabitants of the neighbouring city, of which it forms the rear boundary—is navigable for a distance of three miles, and affords safe anchorage in ten or twenty fathoms of water. The capital of the country, named Halifax in honour of an Earl of that name, is built, as before remarked, on the western side of the main harbour. It contains about 40,000 inhabitants, and presents a pleasing aspect when viewed from the harbour side. The streets being laid out with regularity, and the many trees and gardens which adorn it, give it a very handsome appearance. It is now the deep water terminus of the Intercolonial Railway, having in connection therewith extensive wharves and stores, with an elevator capable of affording facilities for a large transportation of grain to Europe. Halifax, also, is admirably situated in a commercial point of view, and is destined ere long to rival New York and Montreal, as the chief port for entry and departure of ocean going steamships.

East and West of Halifax Harbour the coast is indented with upwards of twenty harbours and bays, all capable of anchorage for first class ships, and, in addition, there are also forty other harbours of less size and capacity; the most of them are, however, available for vessels of five hundred tons. The whole of these are comprized within the distance of little more than 300 miles.

The Bay of Fundy, which forms the north-western boundary of the Province, is one hundred miles long and forty miles wide. At its head are two smaller bays, namely, Chignecto or Cumberland Basin, and Minas Basin, which terminates in a smaller basin called Cobequid Bay. Minas Basin, including Cobequid Bay, is upwards of fifty miles in length. It is a beautiful sheet of water, penetrating nearly into the heart of the Province, and receives the waters of nearly twenty rivers, which flow through and irrigate the fertile Counties of Kings, Hants and Colchester.

At the head of Cobequid Bay is situate the rising town of Truro, the County seat for Colchester. It has a population of about 4,000. The Provincial Normal Schools for the education of teachers are located here. It is an important station of the Intercolonial Railroad, being sixty miles distant from the Capital. It contains, besides the County buildings, one hundred and twenty-three stores, two printing offices, and publishes two newspapers; there are three last factories, two tanneries, one hat factory, eight hotels, two iron foundries, one boot and shoe factory, two saw mills, two shoe peg factories and two branch banks. The Gates Organ Company have their works located in Truro, and lately a new industry, that of milk condensing or preserving, the only factory of the kind in the Dominion, has been started in this town with every prospect of success.

On the Nova Scotian coast of the Bay of Fundy, with the exception of Annapolis Basin, as far as the mouth of Minas Basin, there is no natural harbour; but to remedy this defect a number of breakwaters and piers have been built, which form artificial harbours and answer the requirements of the local trade. Within the Basin of Minas, however, there are quite a number of small harbours, affording all the accommodation required for the trade of the western part of the Province; as well as ample facilities for ship-building, which is extensively carried on.

That part of the coast formed by the Northumberland Strait, contains several harbours of considerable dimensions, chief among them being Pugwash harbour and Pictou harbour, both of them capacious and affording safe anchorage to the largest merchant ships. On the latter is built the town of Pictou, the capital of the County of that name. It is the eastern terminus of the Pictou branch of the Intercolonial Railroad, as well as the centre of the Pictou coal trade, and from it are shipped annually large quantities of coal. It has one of the best appointed Academies in the Province, one hundred and twenty stores, one iron foundry, five hotels, one carding mill, two printing offices, each issuing one weekly newspaper, one tobacco factory, one wooden-ware factory, two saw mills, one telegraph office and two banks.

Situate on the East River, about seven miles from Pictou, is the town of New Glasgow, an enterprising, growing place, the seat of several manufactories, among them the New Glasgow glass works, an extensive establishment, employing many hands; also steel works, forge works, foundries, furniture, saw and wool mills, etc.

Wallace Bay, on the same coast, is a good harbour, capable of admitting large vessels at high tide, and small craft may navigate the mouth of the river for several miles. Tatamagouche harbour, so called from an Indian word signifying, "like a dam" or "sea wall," is also a good harbour. The only other harbour of any extent between Pictou and St. George's Cape is Antigonish. There are several other harbours, but they are comparatively small and unimportant. They however afford excellent facilities for carrying on the extensive fishery of the adjacent Gulf.

Though there are no mountains of any extent in Nova Scotia, still the surface of the country is beautifully undulated with hill and valley. There are several ridges of high land running parallel with the coast line of the Province; these again branch off into irregular and hilly land, and terminate either in high cliffs on the coast, or gentle declivities in the interior. The most prominent cliff on the Atlantic coast is Aspotogon, situated between Mahone and St. Margaret's Bay. The highest land in the interior is Ardoise hill, lying between Halifax and the town of Windsor. From its summit a very pleasing view may be had of the surrounding country.

RIVERS AND LAKES.

Nova Scotia is a well watered land. Abundance of pure water descends in rivulets and streams from the higher ground, and forms into lakes and rivers, which find their outlet in the many harbours that indent the coast on all sides. There is hardly a farm that has not several springs or brooks running through it, irrigating the land.

One of the largest, though not the longest river of the Province, is the Avon, which empties into the Basin of Minas. It is three miles wide at the mouth and navigable at high tide for twenty miles for ordinary coasters; but ships of larger size may navigate for twelve miles. It has several tributaries—the St. Croix, Kennetcook and Cognamun—which are navigable for small vessels for several miles. At the mouth of the Avon is

situate the town of Windsor, the capital of Hants County. It is one of the oldest towns in the Province, and the seat of the historic College of Kings, where have been educated some of the best intellects the country has produced. It is a port of entry and an important station of the Windsor and Annapolis Railway. Shipbuilding is extensively carried on, and it has a large export trade in gypsum, which abounds in immense quantities in that County. It possesses eighty stores, a telegraph office, one sash factory, two banks, a printing office, issuing a weekly newspaper, five hotels, one saw mill, a tannery, a furniture factory, a foundry, gas works, water works, and an extensive cotton factory.

The Annapolis River, which drains the beautiful and fertile valley from which it takes its name, empties into a charming sheet of water, called Annapolis Basin, having an outlet into the Bay of Fundy through Digby Gut.

The next river of importance flowing into the Bay of Fundy at the head of Cobequid Bay, is the Shubenacadie. It is a noble stream and navigable for twenty miles above its mouth, where the tide rises seventy-five feet. The source of the Shubenacadie is a lake situated between Hants County and Halifax County, called from its dimensions the Grand Lake. There are 1000 acres of dyked marsh on the banks of this stream, and 2000 acres of excellent interval above the flow of the tide. Its principal tributaries are the Five Mile and the St. Andrews Rivers with their alluvial valleys, and the Stewiacke River with five hundred acres of dyked marsh.

The Salmon and North Rivers, which flow through the rich and alluvial districts of Truro and Onslow, besides several other of smaller extent—all of them bordered by extensive and beautiful meadows and alluviums—also empty into the Bay of Fundy, through Cobequid Bay.

On the northern side of the Province, the principal rivers emptying into the Northumberland Straits, are the East, Middle and West Rivers, the confluence of which forms Pictou Harbour. The soil of the district through which they flow is of a superior description, and capable of a very high state of cultivation.

Of the rivers on the Atlantic side of the Province, the largest and most extensive, are the LaHave and the Liverpool rivers—the former a noble and romantic stream, navigable for a distance of fifteen miles. The scenery through which this river courses is of the most enchanting description, and its waters abound with the finest fish.

The Port Medway river, a good salmon stream, is also situated in Queen's County. The Shelburne River, in the County of the same name, empties into Shelburne Harbour, which for size and safe anchorage ranks next to Halifax. The Clyde, a small river, is also situated in this County. The Tusket River in Yarmouth County, is a considerable stream, and is navigable for a distance of twelve miles from its mouth to the village of Tusket, a shipbuilding and lumbering town.

Lake Rossignol, situated in the County of Queens, an enlargement of the Liverpool river, is a beautiful inland basin, said to be twenty miles long and four miles wide. In the County of Yarmouth is another, called Lake George, which is nearly as large as Rossignol. Ship Harbour Lake is another large lake situated in Halifax County. Space will not permit of a lengthened or even brief description of the numerous lakes and lakelets, with which the country abounds. It will suffice to say that the whole surface of the country is beautified and enriched in every direction with picturesque lakes, woodland streams and mountain rivulets.

The Island of Caps Breton, anciently called the "Royal Isle," possesses many fine harbours, bays and inlets, nearly all of them capable of anchorage for the largest merchant ships. Those of special mention are, St. Anne's, Sydney, and Louisburg harbours, and Gabarus Bay on the Atlantic coast; and Margaree and Port Hood in the Gulf St. Lawrence. Besides these, Arichat harbour, in the Isle Madame near Chedabucto Bay, is also a fine harbour. In the Island there are also many large rivers and lakes, celebrated for the fine salmon and other fishing which they afford—notably Margaree river, which flows into the Gulf. The soil of the country is generally good, and some parts of it are of the most excellent character.

A great and very notable geographical feature of Cape Breton is the far famed Bras d'Or lake, situated in the very centre of the Island, and nearly dividing it into two. This lake is forty miles long and twenty wide at its greatest breadth, and forms a veritable inland sea, indented with bays and harbours and picturesque inlets,

and dotted along the shores with numerous islands. St. Peters canal, half a mile long, connects the waters of this lake with the Gut of Canso, and affords a passage for vessels at its western extremity, and a natural navigable entrance exists between its eastern limit and the Atlantic. This lake affords splendid fishing at all seasons of the year; while frozen during the winter months, holes are cut through the ice, and fine codfish, herring and other fish are caught in abundance. In the summer season a steamer plies over its waters, carrying parties seeking either pleasure or business.

CHAPTER III.—THE SOILS OF NOVA SCOTIA.

In discussing the agricultural capabilities of a country, there are two essential and all important factors to be considered, viz., climate and soil, both of which are natural; and their condition can only be influenced or changed by human agency to a limited extent. Another, and very important feature also, in this connection, is that of markets or the demand for the produce of the soil. This feature is of a conditional or artificial nature, and, as respects Nova Scotia, is referred to elsewhere under the head of Markets.

The nature and constituents of the soil of a country are governed by the geological conditions that have produced it. Hence, in Nova Scotia the soils are those peculiar to the five geological formations which prevail in the country, and classified by Doctor Dawson, the Nova Scotian Geologist, as follow:—

1. The soils of the metamorphic district of the Atlantic coast.
2. The soils of the metamorphic district of the inland hills.
3. The soils of the carboniferous and new red sandstone district.
4. The marine and river alluvia, marsh and interval soils.
5. Bog soil.

The first division embraces that portion of the Province bordering upon the Atlantic coast, and extends from Digby County to the Straits of Canso. It varies in width from ten to fifty miles, and covers about one-third of the area of the Province, and contains the greater portion of its inferior soils.

The prevailing rocks of this district are slate, granite and hard quartzite, much of which is auriferous. The cultivable soils are of two kinds—the granitic and the slaty. The first is derived from the waste of granite gneiss and some varieties of mica slate. In composition it is usually coarse and sandy, and in its virgin state, covered with a black vegetable mould made up of decayed leaves and other debris of the forest. It is naturally dry and friable, and when cultivated, produces good crops of grain, potatoes and grass. Being always dry and early, it is well suited for vegetable gardening, and in localities where protected from the wind and fogs of the Atlantic, is well adapted to fruit growing. The second principal class of soils in the coast district are the slaty variety. These are clays more or less stiff, or light and shingly. An advantage possessed by the lighter variety is, they do not require draining; but the heavier kinds are much benefited by this process, and their increased productiveness well repays the outlay. Upon all these heavier soils, grass and grain yield good crops, and abundant means are available in keeping up their fertility, all of which are treated under the head of manures.

The light and shingly soils are warm and early; potatoes, Indian corn, the cereals and fruit do well upon them.

SOILS OF THE INLAND HILLS.

Under this head comes the Cobequid range of hills, a moderate elevation beginning at Cape Chignecto, in Cumberland County, and extending through Colchester County into Pictou. The range of hills called the South Mountain, running through Annapolis, Kings and a portion of Hants Counties; all the hilly country extending through Pictou, Antigonish and northern Guysboro, and the hills of Cape Breton, or the greater portion of them. With few exceptions the soils of this class are good. They are formed from the waste of syenite and greenstone rocks, allied

to granite, but differing somewhat in chemical composition, and producing a more fertile soil than that derived from the latter. There exists in this district some portions too rocky to cultivate to advantage; but here as elsewhere, such parts have their uses as wood-lands, and when so kept, serve as shelters from winds and storms.

The larger portion of this soil is a brownish loam mixed with small fragments of slate, imparting a shingly character. It is mostly deep, easily worked and always fertile. It bears a heavy growth of hardwood timber, and much of the district still lies in that condition: but thriving settlements have lately been commenced in various parts of it. The land when cultivated yields excellent crops of hay and cereals. The soil of this district is rich in lime and phosphates, and is not easily exhausted, even under a wasteful system of agriculture.

Old Country Farmers coming from hilly districts, and wishing to similarly locate in Nova Scotia, would find good chances to obtain first class land, either in its virgin state, or in partly improved farms, which may be always had at fair prices.

SOILS OF THE CARBONIFEROUS AND NEW RED SANDSTONE DISTRICTS.

These occupy the low lying country comprising the Northern and Eastern portions of the Province, with the exception of such portions as border upon the Atlantic in Nova Scotia proper. Nearly all the low lands of Cape Breton are included in this class. Some of the soils included in this division are geologically distinct, but for convenience sake are here included. There are four distinct varieties which will be referred to as follows:—

First. The Loamy and Marly Soils of the Carboniferous System. These are found in the vicinity of the large deposits of limestone and gypsum, that frequently occur in this district.

These soils consist of a clay loam, of a reddish color well supplied with lime, gypsum and phosphates, thus putting them in the front rank of prime uplands. They are easy of tillage, and yield good crops of all the staple products of the country.

Second. Clays, Sands and Stony Soils of the Carboniferous Districts. These are light coloured or reddish stiff clays, white and gray sands, and ground filled with flaggy fragments of hard sandstone pebbles or other rocks. Such soils occur irregularly, scattered over the carboniferous system depending upon the nature of the neighbouring rocks, which may likely be shale wasting to clay, soft sandstone or hard flaggy varieties of conglomerate.

Third. Loams and Sands of the New Red Sandstone. These are found chiefly in the Counties bordering upon the Bay of Fundy. They occur largely in Colchester County, near Truro; also upon both sides of Cobequid Bay, as well as many places on the north shore of Hants County, but principally in the valley of the Cornwallis River and thence on through the Annapolis Valley. They are generally of a bright red colour, and vary from loams to sandy loams, and light sands to the latter, being often of a light grayish colour.

The red loams and sands abound in oxide of iron, lime and gypsum, though somewhat deficient in phosphate and alkalies. They are admirably suited to the cultivation of the apple and other fruit, potatoes, turnips and Indian corn; but for grain and grass lands, they are not equal to the best soils of the carboniferous and silurian districts.

The great bulk of the soils of the new red sandstone are of a more loamy nature, often resting upon clay subsoil, especially near the foot of hills and bases of the mountain ridges. They are usually deep, well mixed and free from stones, and where they have received anything like fair treatment, continue their fertility, being easily kept in good bearing condition.

Fourth. Soil of the Trap District. This is confined to a long narrow elevation, known as the North Mountain, of about six hundred feet in height. It begins at, as well as forms, the bold promontory of Cape Blomidon in Kings County, and thence extends westward into Annapolis County, terminating in a long point projecting into the Bay of Fundy, called Digby Neck.

This range is fully one hundred miles in length, and effectually protects the Cornwallis and Annapolis Valleys, as well as a portion of Digby County, from the cold, damp winds of the Bay of Fundy. In consequence, these localities have a climate somewhat warmer in summer than is experienced elsewhere in the Province. The soil of the whole range is rich in decayed vegetable matter, forming a black mould, mixed with fine particles of rock, the waste of the trap. It affords excellent pasture and grazing for all kinds of stock. The cool, damp, salt winds from the sea, blowing directly upon its northern expanse, favour the growth of a rich herbage of natural grasses and clover. It is also abundantly supplied with streams of pure water, affording an unlimited supply for stock and other purposes.

This soil yields good crops of hay, grain and vegetables, especially cabbages and turnips; and the sea shore close at hand, furnishes an abundance of fertilizing material in sea weed, mud, shells and fish offal. The entire mountain range above described, is only sparsely settled, and yet no portion of it is remote from good markets and social intercourse. Good chances to make farms exist all along the range. Land is cheap, and many advantages present themselves to the eye of the practical farmer, that will make this in the near future a populous and thriving stock growing region.

MARINE AND RIVER ALLUVIA.

These constitute the fourth principal class of soils in the Province. For convenience this class may be referred to as Salt Marsh, Dyked Marsh and Fresh Water Marsh interval.

Salt Marsh is the alluvial accumulations that have gradually formed upon the low-lying shores of nearly all the rivers, estuaries, bays and harbours throughout the sea coast of the Province; and which for various reasons have not yet been reclaimed by the erection of dykes. These salt meadows all produce naturally a mixture of saline plants and marine grasses, varying from one to two tons per acre, which, when cut and properly cured, affords an agreeable variety of food when fed to stock alternately with fresh hay, roots or other fodder, and is much relished, as it supplies the saline matter naturally craved by them. These salt marshes are mostly all taken up and owned by the farmers of the adjacent districts; the price per acre varies from £2 to £8, according to locality, productiveness, etc.

Dyked Marsh is the original salt marsh, from which the tides have been excluded by the erection of embankments called dykes. The sediment, or mud of which these marshes have been formed, appears to contain, in a marked degree, all the elements of fertility, and when applied as a dressing to exhausted uplands, its beneficial effects are at once manifest.

The greatest portion of these rich lands lies in the Counties of Annapolis, Kings, Hants, Colchester and Cumberland. As a matter of course they are much appreciated, and opportunities for acquiring them separate and apart from the farms to which they are attached, do not often occur. When sold separately, the price varies somewhat in the different Counties. In Annapolis County the prices range from £20 to £30 per acre.

Cumberland County has by far the largest area of marsh of any other County. It is situated at the head of the Bay of Fundy, where the turbulent tide rises to the astonishing height of sixty and seventy feet, and rushes with irresistible force against an immense surface of friable rock and red sandstone. Its abrasive, disintegrating force is tremendous. The waters of the tide are loaded with these soluble materials, which are deposited layer upon layer until large areas of low-lying shallow basins are gradually elevated, and the work of reclaiming them from the sea is comparatively an easy task.

FRESH WATER ALLUVIAL SOILS.

Under this head will be described a class of land somewhat less valuable than the dyked marshes, yet, from the fact of its being more generally and evenly distributed throughout the entire Province, form a very valuable addition to the natural resources of the country. Throughout every part of Nova Scotia, bordering its numerous lakes, rivers and streams, there exist large areas of these natural or wild meadows; the soil of

which is made of decayed vegetable matter, and the wash of uplands brought down and deposited by the annual freshets that overflow them.

In many places where these meadow lands occur, may be seen a higher or terraced border raised from two to four feet above that which forms the border of the stream, showing the gradual subsidence of the waters, together with the wearing away of the beds and channels of the streams. These higher terraces are very susceptible of tillage, and usually prove good strong soils, and from their situation are easily drained.

The one-hundredth part of these meadow lands is as yet unutilized, and in the interior of the country great quantities remain to be granted. Near them lie excellent ridges of upland covered with the virgin forest. Much of it is so situated as to be admirably suited to the formation of new settlements, within distances of less than ten miles from railroads and markets. To the younger class of immigrants, who are not afraid of roughing it for a few years, such opportunities afford the certainty of a comfortable home and a sure reward for their labour.

Bog Soils.

Bogs are somewhat allied to the meadows above described, inasmuch as they are largely composed of decayed vegetable substances, but unlike the meadows, they do not produce natural crops of hay. As these lands have at present but little economic value, any further description is unnecessary.

CHAPTER IV.—AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

Of the Cereals, the following are successfully grown, viz., Wheat, Rye, Barley, Oats, Buckwheat and Indian Corn. Of the above, none are exported abroad, the surplus over the home consumption on the farm finding a ready sale at the neighbouring towns and villages.

Wheat has of late years proved rather uncertain, owing to the ravages of the weevil or wheat fly. It is, however, extensively cultivated in the Counties of Cape Breton, Antigonish, Pictou, Colchester and Cumberland, and also to a less extent in all the other Counties. Oats, Rye, Barley and Buckwheat have no insect or other enemies, and are a sure crop. The cultivation of Indian Corn is mostly confined to Kings and Annapolis Counties.

Of Root Crops, the following kinds flourish well in all parts of the Province, viz., Potatoes, Turnips, Beets, Sugar-beets and Mangolds, Carrots, Parsnips, Raddish, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Khol-rabi and Artichoke.

Of the above the Potato is the most important, being more extensively cultivated than any of the rest. Large quantities are exported to the United States and the West Indies. The crop was formerly subject to disease, but of late years, with a proper selection and frequent change of varieties, it usually proves a sure crop, averaging at the lowest estimate two hundred bushels of sixty pounds each to the acre; and under favourable conditions, can be produced at a cost of eight pence per bushel. The prices realized vary considerably, according to the demand in foreign markets. They are usually worth from 2s. to 3s. 6d. per bushel at the farm. The variety known in England as the Champion succeeds very well. The Early Rose, Prolific, Early Ohio, Calico and Beauty of Hebron, are at present favourite sorts.

Next to the Potato, the Turnip ranks in importance to the Nova Scotian farmer, and all the varieties of this root grow well in any part of the country. This crop is not as yet raised with a view to export; but of late years it has happened upon several occasions that a good market has been found in Boston and New York for any surplus of this crop after supplying the home market. The price in our local markets is about 10d. or 1s. per bushel, the cost of raising being usually about half or one-third of that sum. The price usually obtained in the foreign market being 2s. 6d. to 3s. per bushel. A very cheap crop of superior quality is usually obtained upon land newly burnt over. Upon such the seed is sown broadcast and brushed or harrowed in; no subsequent cultivation is required, and a bountiful crop at pulling time is the result.

Mangolds are not as largely grown as Turnips, but their cultivation is happily on the increase, and as stock raising is more and more becoming one of the profitable industries of the country, the production of this and other crops will correspondingly increase.

Blood Beets, Carrots, Parsnips and other vegetables are only grown to supply the home market, but as a rule they are not nearly as well supplied as they should be with garden stuff. Near Halifax, as well as all our Provincial towns, a few market gardeners, who understand the business and have a small capital, could establish profitable market gardens.

Of the Leguminous Plants, Peas and Beans of all varieties flourish well.

Large crops of Pumpkins, Squash, Cucumbers and Citron Melon, are grown and sold in the local markets.

Considerable attention is now given to the cultivation of the Tomato. It grows with little trouble and yields a profitable return, and large quantities are now raised, and good prices realized.

The Hay Crop is a large and valuable one. Upon it the farmer chiefly depends for sustenance for his herds and flocks. As a rule, the upland farmer does not produce this crop for the market. It is more profitable to feed it out upon the farm, and thereby increase his supply of manure, without which the uplands cannot be profitably worked. The Counties which possess large areas of marsh lands, however, depend largely upon the hay crop as an article of sale and export. Some farmers in Cumberland County annually sell from one to two hundred tons of hay; besides feeding a large stock of cattle, sheep and horses; and they can safely do so as the marshes do not require manuring to keep up their fertility.

The market for this crop, after the local demand is supplied, is found in the United States, the West Indies, Newfoundland and the neighbouring Province of New Brunswick, where the extensive lumbering operations require large quantities.

Improved and powerful machines are now used to compress this commodity into compact blocks, securely bound with wire. In this form it is cheaply transported to foreign markets. Loose hay is worth, in the local markets, about £2 per ton of 2000 lbs. The pressed article about 7s. 6d. more per ton. The price obtained abroad leaves a fair margin of profit to the grower or shipper.

Fruit is another of the valuable products of the Province. Under this heading apples rank first; but plums, cherries, pears, quinces and grapes are also largely grown. Peaches also are cultivated, but they do not succeed well outside of a few favoured spots. The bulk of the apples grown for export are produced in the Counties of Kings and Annapolis. 200,000 barrels annually are the estimated product of that section of the country, where their cultivation is an important branch of farming. At the present time other Counties are awakening to the profits of fruit raising, and from the results thus far obtained, it is predicted that every County of the Province can, with due attention to variety and location, succeed in growing apples and other fruit to great advantage and profit.

The Counties in Cape Breton and in the eastern end of Nova Scotia, produce excellent plums: but grapes, cherries and pears do not succeed as well there as in the Western Counties of Digby, Annapolis, Hants and Kings. Digby especially is noted for its magnificent productions of cherries, and large quantities are sold in the local towns, as well as exported abroad. Pears, quinces and grapes are not grown in excess of the home demand at present, but in sections suited to them, they could be profitably cultivated for export.

The apple, however, is best adapted to all portions of Nova Scotia, with the exception of very exposed situations on the coast; but even in such situations, an intervening belt of woodland to protect from the salt and cold air of the sea coast, will secure its profitable cultivation. Nova Scotian apples are now well and favourably known in the London, Liverpool and Glasgow markets, and can be depended upon when properly packed, to keep longer and open in better condition than those grown elsewhere.

To those markets for the past few years, much of the surplus fruit has been shipped. The transportation facilities are unsurpassed for safety of handling in cold weather, quickness of despatch, and cheapness of freight.

At Annapolis, a shipping port accessible at all seasons, Messrs. Knill & Grant, of London, G. B., have erected a commodious frost proof brick warehouse, in which apples are stored ready for shipment by Steamers of the Acadia S. S. Co., whose extensive Pier, fitted with railroad tracks, furnishes such means of quick despatch, that cargoes of 7,000 barrels are shipped in less than forty eight hours. Good facilities also exist for shipping from Halifax, by any of the steamship lines sailing out of that port; the rate of freight being about the same from each—usually 3s. 9d. or 4s. per barrel to London or Liverpool.

The varieties of the apple which have thus far succeeded best in the English markets, are the Nonpareil, Ribston Pippin, Baldwin, Golden Russet and Vandevere. These are long keeping varieties, and can be safely shipped as late as March, at which time the markets are usually quite bare of fruit, and good prices are realized—as high as 30s. per barrel having been obtained for Nova Scotian apples in London, at the public sales. There is not a more profitable branch of agriculture in Nova Scotia than that of fruit growing; and it is one which is capable of unlimited expansion. Thousands of acres suitable for orchards can be cheaply obtained in the Counties of Annapolis, Kings and Hants, where it is supposed that superior climatic conditions exist favorable to their growth; but as before stated, nearly every portion of the Province will produce them of like quality, if proper care is taken. At the Exhibition held in Halifax in March, 1883, by the Nova Scotia Fruit Growers' Association, apples were exhibited, grown in all parts of the Province, from Yarmouth County in the extreme west, to Cape Breton in the east. In this branch of farming there is not likely to be an over-production, and the demand is always on the increase. Certainly no country can produce apples at less cost than Nova Scotia—the cost to the grower not exceeding 6s. per barrel at the outside—and notwithstanding the high duty placed upon Nova Scotia apples to the United States, they are shipped to that country and realize handsome profits to the shipper; especially the long keeping varieties, which excel the American in these valuable qualities.

The cultivation of small fruits, such as strawberries, raspberries, cranberries, currants and gooseberries, offers a profitable field for enterprise, the demand for these fruits being far in excess of the supply. The Nova Scotia cultivated strawberries find a ready market in the Cities of Boston and New York; being later than the American fruit, they strike a depleted market and secure eager purchasers, who pronounce them of better flavour and more thoroughly ripened than the American; which fact is easily explained by the circumstance that the former grow in a cooler air, consequently they mature more thoroughly and develop a more luscious taste than those that grow quickly under a burning sun, which ripens the outside, while the heart of the berry is hard and devoid of flavour. Currants and gooseberries also yield handsome profits from their culture, the fruit finding a ready sale at handsome prices.

Hops are not cultivated beyond a pole or two in the farm yard to supply the housewife with her own yeast, but the climate is well adapted to the cultivation of this plant. A good home market would be at once afforded, as our brewers have to import their supplies. There is no reason why—with land cheap, sticks for the cutting, and a good market—hop culture should not be a paying business.

Flax is not grown to any extent, except in Lunenburg and Pictou Counties, and also in Digby County. The plant grows well in this country, but so far, except for domestic use, has not been cultivated extensively.

Hemp can also be grown, but its cultivation to any great extent has yet to be attempted.

LIVE STOCK AND THEIR PRODUCTS,

here, as elsewhere, are of chief importance to the farmer, as without them it would be quite impossible for him to carry on his business. Referring first to horned cattle, we may state that at present a great deal of attention is given to the improved breeds, and importations have been made, both by the Provincial Government and private individuals, of all the breeds which have proven of value to the British farmer, either for beef or dairying purposes.

We have now in the Province some very fair animals, both of thoroughbreds and grades of the following kinds, viz.: Short Horns, Polled Angus, Devons, Ayrshires, Jerseys and Guernseys. The good effects of such importations are beginning to be seen, but the general dissemination of this stock over the Province is of course a slow process. Our native stock, however, is not so bad, and when receiving fair treatment are far from unprofitable, either as beef, working oxen or milch cows. In a country where a great portion of the farm labour and lumbering operations is performed by oxen, attention must be given to the qualities required for efficiency as such. These requisites are possessed in an eminent degree by the Devons; they are good workers, and when wanted for beef they also do fairly well. It is only lately that our farmers have turned their attention to beef raising as a speciality. For such purposes the short horn seems the best fitted, although the Polled Angus is likely to become a keen competitor for the palm so long held by the former. The future will show how far we are to be benefited by these improved breeds; our farmers are progressing in the right direction, and will prove all things and hold fast the good.

For the production of butter and cheese, this Province is peculiarly adapted. The land as soon as it is cleared of its timber, comes naturally into grass and fine pasturage, which continues green late into autumn. Flies or insects, also, are very little trouble to stock. There has always been a good market for dairy produce—butter usually ranges at 1s. per lb., cheese at about 6d. A medium good fresh milch cow in the spring is worth about £6, and if dried off in the fall and grass fed only, will realize for beef about £7. A pair of steers, three years old, at which time they are usually put to work, are worth about £12 to £14, according to size or breed, and after labouring for three or four years will bring perhaps £25 for beef.

Our horses would no doubt appear small in comparison with English farm animals, but they are used for general purposes, and are tough and hardy. They seldom exceed 9 or 10 cwt., and are about 12 hands in height. A young horse is worth from £20 to £25, and many of the best are shipped to the United States. They can be cheaply raised in this Province and exported to the United States, or even to England at a good profit.

For sheep grazing the cheap lands and natural pasturage of this Province render it eminently suited for this branch of husbandry on a more extensive scale than has hitherto been attempted. Our farmers usually keep only small flocks, from 20 to 50 in number, and they are by far the most profitable stock kept on the farm in proportion to their cost and feed.

Any form of disease among sheep in this country is wholly unknown. In new settlements they have to be protected from the attacks of bears and other wild animals, which is easily done. Along the coast are hundreds of Islands, varying in size from five to five hundred acres; some of these are now utilized as sheep walks, upon which the sheep get their own living the whole year through. The snow does not fall so deeply or lie as long upon these islands as upon the mainland, and between the natural grass and herbage on the land and the sea weed on the beach, they get through the winter without difficulty.

The wool finds a ready sale at the various mills, and speculators purchase it for exportation abroad. The wool now produced is much mixed by the introduction of long and short wools and crossing them with the native stock; no attempt as yet having been made to produce any distinctive grade or kind, but if sheep farming was followed extensively, a cross which would combine the qualities of a fair mutton and wool sheep, should be procured.

The price of ordinary breeding ewes in autumn is about 12s. or 15s., and upon an average, one half of a flock will produce twins each spring; the lambs at three months being worth from 10s. to 12s. each.

A sheep-raising company, lately organized, has secured a large tract of wild and meadow land in Shelburne County, and have begun to collect a flock. The industry promises well, and those who have seen the sheep walks of Scotland say that our facilities for sheep raising are far superior to that country.

Ample encouragement will be given by the Provincial Government to those

wishing to engage in similar enterprises by the offer of lands under favourable circumstances.

Swine are not bred to any great extent. Many of our farmers do not raise more than called for by their own needs. There is a large demand for pork to supply the fishermen, the merchant ships, the mining and lumbering population, but it is principally supplied by importations from abroad. The various breeds are all to be found in the Province, of greater or less purity, and so far no disease is known to exist among them.

Poultry in moderate numbers are kept by all our farmers, and prove very remunerative. Immense quantities of eggs are shipped from all parts of the Province to the United States, as well as sold in the local markets at remunerative prices. Eggs are worth 5d. in summer and 1s. in winter, and poultry both alive and dressed are always in great demand. A first class poultry farm in any part of the Province would pay handsomely.

Bee culture is beginning to attract considerable attention as a profitable investment. The Bee thrives well here, and with the improvements recently effected in the matter of artificial combs and other valuable aids in bee raising, the profits of such investments are largely enhanced.

PROVINCIAL ENCOURAGEMENT AND AID TO AGRICULTURE.

We cannot better conclude this branch of our subject than by giving some brief remarks under the above head, contributed by Professor Lawson, the efficient Secretary of the Provincial Board of Agriculture.

There has been in operation in Nova Scotia an extensive organization for the encouragement of Agriculture. The Legislature annually votes a sum never less than £2,500 sterling for this purpose, with supplementary grants for importation of live stock and other special objects when required. The annual grant is devoted to the support of Agricultural Societies and Agricultural Exhibitions. Of Agricultural Societies there are at present eighty-nine spread over the several Counties, the membership varying in number, according to the agricultural population of the particular district, from forty, which is the minimum number, to two hundred and ninety-six, the largest number of members in any one society. These societies are responsible to the Government, through the Central Board of Agriculture, for the proper use or disposal of their funds in promoting agricultural improvements in their respective localities. One of their chief objects is the maintenance of thoroughbred male animals in the several districts. Any resident of the district may become a member by paying four shillings annually into the society's fund, which entitles him, under suitable regulations, to the privilege of using the society's thoroughbred animals, for the improvement of his herd or flock, or for the raising of horses of a superior class.

During the last twenty years, numerous importations of thoroughbred animals have been made by the Government and Agricultural Board, from England, Scotland, Ontario and the United States, so that the Province is now fairly well supplied with Short Horn, Durham, Ayrshire and Jersey Cattle. Other breeds, especially Devons, Guernseys, and latterly Polled Angus, have been introduced, but in smaller numbers. The Nova Scotia Herd Book already contains the carefully recorded pedigree of:

Short Horn Durhams.....	400
Ayrshires.....	220
Jerseys.....	160

By natural increase and private importations, these numbers may be expected to be rapidly doubled. Sheep and pigs of improved breeds have also been introduced in considerable numbers. Some of the Agricultural Societies import or introduce into their districts improved agricultural implements, seeds and fertilizers; purchasing at manufacturers' prices and selling to their members at cost and charges.

CHAPTER V.—CLIMATE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Nova Scotia has no form of malarial or other diseases peculiar to itself, and its inhabitants have always been singularly exempt from dangerous and contagious diseases and epidemics, such as cholera, small pox and infectious fevers. Upon rare occasions they have been introduced from abroad, but in every instance of that kind, they have been speedily stamped out by proper treatment.

This fortunate degree of general healthfulness is shared in, and enjoyed by, the domestic animals, which thus far have been singularly free from those diseases that, of late years, have devastated the flocks and herds of the British Islands and other countries. Even the finest of the choice breeds of cattle, such as Jerseys, Short Horns and others of imported stock, when receiving the same care and treatment, reach in this climate an equal, if not superior, degree of perfection and vigour.

The murrain, rinderpest and foot and mouth disease, have never appeared among our cattle, nor the fluke worm nor rot among the sheep. A light form of distemper is sometimes epidemic, but rarely proves fatal; while the disease glanders among horses is wholly unknown.

As regards the extreme cold and length of the winter, which some ancient writers have described as being peculiar to Nova Scotia and the other British possessions in America, it is only necessary to compare the average annual mean temperature of several European Cities with that of Halifax, to prove how much those writers were mistaken:

LATITUDE.	CITY.	FAHRENHUIT
44 deg. 40'.....	Halifax.....	43 deg. 8'
43 " 30'.....	Toronto.....	44 " 4'
52 " 31'.....	Berlin.....	47 " 5'
53 " 21'.....	Dublin.....	49 " 1'
50 " 7'.....	Frankfort.....	49 " 5'
49 " 30'.....	Cherbourg.....	52 " 1'
51 " 26.39.....	London.....	48 " 4'

The mean summer temperature of Halifax, as compared with the undernamed cities, is as follows:

Halifax.....	62.0 deg. Fah.	Toronto.....	64.5 deg. Fah.
Greenwich.....	61.4 "	Berlin.....	63.2 "
Cherbourg.....	61.0 "	Dublin.....	60.0 "
Edinburgh.....	67.1 "	London.....	60.2 "

Some portions of the Province enjoy a higher degree of summer weather than that common to Halifax, especially the Annapolis and Cornwallis Valleys, which are noted for warm sunny weather during the summer months. The Counties situated on the Atlantic coast have a winter comparatively mild, with more rain and less snow than those situated on the Bay of Fundy and the Gulf shore. In the coldest portions of the Province it is only upon a few nights during winter that the temperature falls below zero.

The extreme summer heat is 95° above zero in the shade. During the greatest degree of summer heat the nights are cool and refreshing, owing, no doubt, to the almost insular position of the Province. Let the wind come from whatever direction it may, it is tempered by its contact with the Atlantic Ocean, by which the Province is nearly surrounded. To the peculiar geographical position of the Province may also be ascribed its freedom from violent storms, hurricanes and cyclones, often so severely felt in other portions of the Continent. Throughout every natural and physical condition constituting the general make up of the Province, a happy and comfortable medium seems to prevail, ensuring in a reasonable degree every requirement necessary to the highest order of human development attainable in this progressive age. In the bracing and temperate climate of Nova Scotia, successive generations of humanity suffer no deterioration physically or

otherwise, and natives of the Province, when required, are able to endure hardships and privations, and perform feats of mental or animal labour, that enable them to make their way and succeed in an eminent degree in any enterprise they may undertake.

Natives of other countries, upon coming to Nova Scotia, suffer no injurious or depressing effects consequent upon a change of climate, and no apprehension need be entertained that long residence and great caution are necessary in order to become safely acclimated.

The climate of Nova Scotia, compared agriculturally with that of the British Islands, possesses this manifest advantage over the latter, viz. that during the months that actual farm work is in progress, operations are not impeded by dull or rainy weather to the extent they are subjected to in England. Another great benefit is conferred by the frosts of winter, and the natural dryness of the soil. The number of ploughings and subsequent workings required and practised by British farmers, are not necessary here, and nothing like the same amount of capital is here invested in farm implements and machinery; thus the saving effected is an important item in the cost of running a farm.

CHAPTER VI.—MINES AND MINERAL RESOURCES.

Nova Scotia is especially rich in Mineral wealth. Valuable deposits of Coal, Iron and Gold are enclosed within her soil, the extent of which is not yet fully known. Enough, however, has been discovered to prove that this Province exceeds any country of the same extent in mineral resources.

We shall proceed to describe at large those minerals which, in the economic order, claim the greatest share of attention; merely glancing at those not yet developed, because of the want of demand to render them of economic value.

First in importance, then, will be the coal fields, so far as they have been discovered. As there has not been any complete geological survey of the carboniferous strata of the Province, it is not possible to state, beyond mere conjecture, what may be the utmost resources of Nova Scotia in respect to this one mineral alone.

There are five known coal fields in Nova Scotia, three of which—Sydney, Inverness, and Little River Coal fields—are in Cape Breton; and two—the Pictou and Cumberland Coal fields—are in the Province proper. Twenty Collieries are now working in these several coal districts, employing 4,235 men and boys. During the last year (1843) there were raised from the different mines 1,365,811 tons of 2,240 lbs. This is the largest output in any one year since the discovery of coal in the Province, and it is asserted on good authority that the present state of the coal trade indicates an increased output during the immediate future, far exceeding anything in the past. There are now over four thousand men and boys employed in this industry, but fully one thousand more would obtain employment at the different collieries. Good wages are obtained, living is cheap, and there are many advantages connected with a residence in Nova Scotia which cannot be had elsewhere.

Mr. Gilpin, Government Inspector of Mines for the Province, estimates its known productive coal fields to occupy an area of about 685 square miles. From the same authority, information is obtained as to the character of the coal—that it belongs to the *Stumia* division of Dana, no Anthracite having been met with as yet, and that it may be divided into cooking, cherry or free burning, and cannel coal. Also, that the different coals found and worked in the Province have been, from time to time, submitted to various analytical tests by competent authorities who have pronounced the quality to be excellent; and either for gas, cooking or steam purposes, equal to any in the world.

The most eastern of the Nova Scotia fields is known as the Sydney coal field, situate in the Island of Cape Breton. The extent of this, one of the most valuable coal districts of the Province, is estimated at 200 square miles, and forms the area of an extensive basin, the greatest portion of which is hidden beneath the Atlantic Ocean.*

* Gilpin's Mines of Nova Scotia.

"Fortunately," says Mr. Gilpin, "nearly all of the seams can be followed in their subsequent extension."

Mr. Gilpin, in his valuable work on the Mines and Mineral Lands of Nova Scotia, says: "That the enormous amount of available coal this district contains may be estimated from the geological survey report, which states that the seams now opened contain, in the areas based for the purpose of working them, over 212,000,000 tons."

"This estimate," he says, "does not include the coal in the seams, which are unopened in the land areas, in operation, nor the value of the seams in the leases which are at present awaiting a favourable opportunity for development, which items would swell the total quantity of coal in the Sydney district to a volume which assures very many years' supply at rates far exceeding the present annual output."

It is in the Sydney Coal field that the General Mining Association of London are carrying on their collieries. This extensive Company has one of the most complete mining establishments in the Dominion, possessing the most powerful engines for pumping and winding or coal drawing purposes; the latter capable of raising 1000 tons per day of ten hours.

In Inverness County valuable deposits of coal occur. These lie in the productive coal measures found on the western shores of Cape Breton. In Richmond County also, coal beds are found, the extent and value of which are not yet fully known. Nor have any of these deposits been worked to any extent.

In Nova Scotia proper we have three Counties whose soil is underlain with coal, viz.: Antigonish, Pictou and Cumberland; and seams of coal occur in other parts of the country where the carboniferous system prevails, but they have not been sufficiently tested to ascertain whether they are likely to be of economic value or not.

First in importance is the

PICTOU COAL FIELD,

lying south of the town of New Glasgow, in the County of Pictou. In this district there are beds of coal of the respective thickness of from six to thirty-five feet, in all a thickness of one hundred and ten feet of workable coal bed. Four Companies are now at work in the Pictou coal district—the Acadia, Albion, Intercolonial and Vale Coal Companies. Their Collieries are extensive, thoroughly equipped and able to produce an output of 75,000 to 250,000 tons of coal. From analysis made by the Government Inspector and others, the quality of the coal of this district has been proved to be of excellent character, either for gas or domestic purposes. The coal from all the seams opened in this district, so far as tested, is excellent for steam purposes, and has been used extensively on the Nova Scotian and Canadian Railways. Some of the seams furnish an excellent coke, used with raw coal in the smelting furnaces of the Londonderry Mines. Besides the seams worked, there are several large and undeveloped areas in this field, of which no estimate has yet been made; some idea, however, of the immense quantity contained in this district may be formed from the fact that the area of one of the Companies is estimated to contain 67,365,000 tons of available coal.

The total amount of coal raised in Pictou County, during the year 1882, was 480,953 tons, and of this quantity 446,137 tons were sold.

Next in importance is the

CUMBERLAND COAL FIELD,

consisting of valuable deposits, situated on the shores of Cumberland Basin and on the northern sides of the Cobequid hills, in the County of Cumberland.

There are four Collieries in this County. The total amount of sales of coal from all of them in 1882 was 218,349 tons, against 171,149 tons in 1881; an increase of 47,200 tons. The most extensive works in this coal field are owned by the Cumberland Coal and Railway Company, a wealthy syndicate, who have lately purchased the properties of the Spring Hill and Parsboro Coal and Railway Company, and the Spring Hill Mining Company; for which, it is said, they have paid a million of dollars. The

new Company propose a very great extension of the business of the former Company. They will extend the Railway from the mines to Paraboro, a few miles to Westway, where they will build a Pier and Breakwater, thus affording an open harbour for shipment at all seasons. Their purchase includes 6,430 acres of coal area, besides 7,000 acres of land; with 32 miles of railway.

As before stated, the amount of coal raised from the different mines of the Province during the year 1882, was 1,305,811 tons. Of this amount 1,250,179 tons were sold, against 1,035,014 tons in 1881, being an increase of 215,165 tons.

As proof of the expanding character of the Nova Scotia coal trade, the following figures will suffice:—

Sales of Nova Scotia Coal for the ten years from 1851 to 1860—	2,399,829 tons.
Do.	do.
Do.	do.
1861 to 1870—	4,927,339 "
1871 to 1880—	7,377,428 "

and in the two years since 1880, the sales of coal were 2,285,193 tons; nearly as much as the sales during the first ten years in the above statement.

THE GOLD FIELDS OF NOVA SCOTIA.

It was not until 1858 that Gold was discovered in Nova Scotia, although Sir Charles Lyell, in 1842, predicted its discovery in his "Notes on the Geology of North America."

The gold district of the Province extends along the Atlantic coast from Yarmouth to Cape Canso, and varies in width from ten to forty miles. The total area assigned to the auriferous strata, and the rocks associated with them, is estimated at from 6,500 to 7,000 square miles, of which about one-half is occupied by what are known as "granite" rocks."

The area of the Province containing gold is very large, and the introduction of capital, hitherto but little expended in comparison to the areas worked, will bring to light deposits not accessible to only ordinary expenditure of capital and labour. Gradually this desideratum is being reached; large sums are now being invested by foreign capitalists, and a few years will undoubtedly show a rich return.

During the year 1882, in the proclaimed and unproclaimed districts, thirty mines were in operation; 106,884 days' work were performed; 28 crushing mills were employed, of which seventeen were steam, and eleven water power; 21,081 tons of quartz were crushed—the total yield of gold being 14,107 ounces.

IRON ORES

are found in the Silurian rocks, the Devonian, the Carboniferous, and in the Trappan rocks of the Province, but it will be unnecessary, in a work of this character, to enter into a geological description of the different species of ore existing in the Province. There are at present only two iron mines opened, both belonging to the Canada Steel Company, situated on the shore side of the Cobequid hills, Londonderry, Colchester County. This is, as far as at present known, the richest and most valuable deposit of iron ore found in the Province. Its quality is of the most excellent character, and equal to the finest ores of Sweden. The Iron Works of this Company are extensive and complete, having, besides the huge smelting furnaces and extensive puddling mills, a large foundry where railroad car wheels and other castings are made. Both pig and bar iron are manufactured and find a ready sale; its superior quality rendering it of great demand.

Around and about the Acadian Iron Mines, as these works are called, has sprung up an enterprising village of between three and five thousand inhabitants; the large majority of whom are workmen employed by the Company, and their families. This village is therefore an extensive market for the farmers of the surrounding rural districts.

Among other localities which have been recognized as containing deposits of

iron ore, large enough to support independent iron making establishments, may be mentioned Nictaux, Bear River, East River of Pictou, Guysboro, Whocogomagh, and East Bay, Cape Breton.

OTHER MINERALS.

In this respect Nova Scotia is abundantly provided. Copper ore has long been suspected to exist in workable quantities. During the year 1882 new discoveries of this valuable metal were made at several places in Cape Breton.

The development effected, during the past summer, at the Coxheath Mines leads to a hope that shortly it will become a large and permanent producer of Copper Ore.

In Antigonish County there are deposits of Copper Ore extending over a large section of country and waiting development.

Of Building Stone there are several varieties, such as Syenite, Porphyry, Slate, Granite, Reddish Grey and Brown Freestone and Marble. Over \$18,000 worth were exported last year from different parts of the Province. There is an excellent Sandstone obtainable, from which are manufactured grindstones of a superior quality. These are largely exported to the United States, where they are in great demand. In 1884 there were manufactured 7200 tons of grindstone, realizing in value \$26,400. Scythe-stones also form an article of export.

Marbles. Among the limestones, of which mention will be made further on, there occur large deposits of this rock, said to be well adapted for building purposes. Some of the deposits, notably those in Cape Breton, are of a superior character, and have been pronounced by judges to be equal to the finest Italian statuary marble. Six varieties have been recognized :

1. Fine White Statuary Marble.
2. " " Building "
3. Coarse White Building "
4. Blue and White Clouded Marble.
5. Brocatelle Marble mixed with six varieties of Coloured Marble.
6. Fine Flesh Coloured Marbles often striped and variegated.*

Gypsum, or Plaster of Paris, is found in enormous quantities in the Province, and beds of it in some places are traceable for miles, by exposures presenting faces fifty feet in thickness.† In the County of Antigonish there is a cliff of this mineral two hundred feet high, and it is not uncommon to find similar exposures in Cape Breton. It is usually found in close proximity to good shipping facilities, and in consequence a large trade in this article has been carried on between the Province and the United States, where it is extensively used as a fertilizer. The exports of this useful commodity in 1885 amounted to \$94,255 tons, valued at \$88,081.

Associated with the gypsum deposits thick beds of limestone are found. There are enormous deposits of both in the Counties of Hants and Colchester. Five other Counties also produce lime and gypsum in enormous quantities.

Mineral Paints are obtained from Ochres, occurring in numerous parts of the Province, chiefly at the Londonderry Iron Mines; the Shubenacadie River; East River in Pictou County, and in other sections of the Province. It is needless to say that wherever they occur it is always in inexhaustible quantities.

Clay, of the brick, pottery and fire varieties, is found in the carboniferous districts in abundance, and large quantities of common red brick are annually manufactured and used for building purposes.

There are many other minerals of an economic value existing in Nova Scotia, of which space will only permit to barely mention : such as Soapstone, Infusorial Earths, Kaolin, Plumbago, Manganese, Barytes, etc. etc.

The Provincial Government have lately had published an exhaustive report on the Mines and mineral land of the Province, prepared by their Inspector of Mines,

* Gilpin's "Mines and Mineral Lands." † Ibid.

to which the reader is referred, and where a full account of the Minerals of the country can be obtained.

In conclusion, it may fearlessly be said that the judicious expenditure of capital, in developing some of the many mineral resources of this country, must yield a rich return. To those having capital to invest, we say—pay us a visit—inspect our mines and mining facilities—investigate our resources—consider the populous markets of the United States on the one side and the Dominion on the other—and you will not fail to perceive the immense value of this Province as a mining centre.

CHAPTER VII.—THE FISHERIES.

Chief among the natural resources of Nova Scotia are its valuable and productive fisheries; and probably there is not any country able to compete with it in this respect. This great industry is also capable of unlimited expansion, and for years it has been increasing in productiveness and value. In 1860 nearly 9000 men were engaged in fishing, while at the present writing over three times that number pursue the calling, with an increased tonnage and value in the craft employed and material used. Formerly the people living along the shores were alternately engaged in both fishing and farming. This combination of pursuits did not tend to great success in either; but gradually the system is being changed, and now the rule is, with few exceptions, for those engaged in the fisheries to devote their whole time energies, and capital to that occupation alone, leaving agriculture to others. Of the eighteen Counties in Nova Scotia, all of them, more or less, share in the profits of this valuable industry; but to Lunenburg County must be awarded the palm in this respect. Its record is a splendid one, having eclipsed every other County in the value of its fishing interest—the returns for 1884 being nearly two million dollars in value.

At the head, or in the vicinity of the numerous bays and harbours, which indent the coasts on all sides, will be found pleasantly located villages and settlements, whose inhabitants, it is easy to perceive, are toilers of the sea, and draw from thence the means of sustenance, which a bountiful Providence never fails to send each recurring season. Their houses as a rule are well and substantially built; the interior of some exhibiting evidence of wealth and refinement; while all are the abode of comfort many times removed above penury. Indeed there do not exist a more truly independent class of people than the hardy fishermen of Nova Scotia. Many of them grow wealthy in their avocation, and retire from active life to spend the evening of their days in the enjoyment of a well-earned competence.

On the shores of the principal harbours, in each of the southern Counties, are situated the shire or other considerable towns, each containing several thousand inhabitants. In some of these towns a large export trade in fish of all kinds is carried on. Men of considerable capital engage in the profitable business, and send out vessels of large size to prosecute the deep sea fishing, besides purchasing all the fish caught by those engaged in the shore fisheries. The fish are salted, packed in barrels, or otherwise cured and exported to the West Indies and other foreign markets in large quantities. A brief description of the Counties chiefly engaged in prosecuting the fisheries will not be out of place just here. First we have

LUNENBURG,

which, besides its Fishing and West India Trade, and its large Lumbering business, is a fine Agricultural County. Mahone Bay which includes Chester Basin, is upwards of twelve miles in diameter, and is studded with numerous Islands, many of them covered with verdure, giving the sheet of water an appearance of unrivalled beauty. Tancook Island, situate at the mouth of the Bay, is about three miles in length by one mile in breadth, with a population of at least 450, who are largely engaged in Boat and Seine Fishing, annually securing large quantities of Herring, Cod and Mackerel. In the present year (1885) the catch of Herring on Big Tancook Island alone amounted to 400 barrels, while Little Tancook, a sister Island near by, also secured large quantities. The village of Mahone Bay is situated on

to western shore. It has a population of 3600, engaged principally in lumbering and ship-building. It contains twenty-five stores, three hotels, one tannery and three saw mills, with several shipyards. Chester, an extensive village, is situated several miles further up the bay, and has a population of 2600. It contains, besides twelve stores, two hotels, one lobster factory, and one saw mill. Lunenburg, the shire town, situated at the head of the harbour of that name, has about thirty-five stores, five hotels, five saw mills, two grist mills and three shipyards; and publishes a weekly newspaper. A large fleet of fishing vessels is owned in this town, and an extensive West India trade is carried on, in addition to a large business in lumbering and shipbuilding. About twelve miles further west, at the head of the navigation on the LaHave River, is situated the thriving village of Bridgewater, having a population of 3500; containing a branch bank, a printing office, saw, grist and carding mills; an iron foundry, one tannery, three hotels and about thirty-five stores.

Lunenburg County has a fleet of 226 vessels engaged in the fisheries—the total tonnage being 13,144, and valued at \$37,200. There are also 1929 boats of various sizes engaged, valued at \$56,315. This fleet of vessels and boats is manned by 6636 fishermen, owning between them 62,900 fathoms of nets, valued at \$51,050, and 128 weirs and traps, valued at \$27,400; and the total catch of fish for the County in 1884 amounted in value to \$1,949,938.

QUEEN'S COUNTY

another of the Counties chiefly engaged in the fisheries. Shipbuilding and lumbering are extensively carried on, large quantities of timber being shipped annually to different foreign markets. There are several important towns on the coast, such as Port Medway, Mill Village and Milton. The town of Liverpool, situated on the west side of Liverpool harbour, is the capital. It contains twenty-five stores, three hotels, prints two weekly newspapers, has one steam saw mill, one grist mill, two tanneries, two banks, one edge tool factory, one match factory, and one boot and shoe factory. The total number of vessels and boats of all kinds engaged in the fisheries in this County is 398, valued at \$83,951. Total number of men engaged 901; while the total catch of fish in 1884 amounted to \$231,267.

SHELburne.

In this County a large business is carried on in lumbering, shipbuilding and the fisheries. The principal towns and villages are Shelburne, Barrington, Lockport and Port LaTour. This County has a fleet of 73 fishing vessels, with an aggregate tonnage of 4,833 tons, valued at \$235,780, and manned by 1031 men; besides 812 boats of the value of \$26,544, employing 1369 men. There are \$35,334 worth of nets and weirs, and the total yield of the fisheries for 1884 was \$929,530.

YARMOUTH.

This fine County is extensively engaged in shipbuilding, the West India trade and fishing. Yarmouth, the shire town, having a population of 6400, is, next to Halifax, the most important place in the Province. It contains two hundred stores, three printing offices, issuing weekly and semi-weekly newspapers, one woodenware factory, five hotels, three foundries, one paper bag factory, one sash factory, two banks, one tannery, a marine railway, a cotton duck factory, and an extensive woollen cloth factory. The total number of vessels and boats engaged in the fisheries is 724, valued at \$276,372. The number of men engaged is 2426, possessing among them 75,574 fathoms of nets and 15 weirs and traps, valued at \$63,987.

DIGBY,

though last is not least in this brief notice of the Counties of the Province proper, chiefly engaged in prosecuting the fisheries. Indeed it is really a Banner County, as regards its varied resources in fishing, lumbering, shipbuilding and manufacturing. It is, however, in respect of its immense fishery, that it now becomes the subject

of remark, and in this regard it is second only to Lunenburg. The herring fishery is one of the main industries of the County. Enormous quantities of these fish are taken and cured, then smoked and packed in boxes, and exported to different foreign markets, besides those retained for home consumption. There are a number of establishments along the shore employing many hands in curing, smoking and packing the herring and other fish caught on the Atlantic coast and the Bay of Fundy. The growth of this industry may be seen from the following table:—

Year 1878, quantity of Herring Smoked.....	2,875 Boxes.
" 1879, " " "	5,900 "
" 1880, " " "	5,400 "
" 1881, " " "	12,000 "
" 1882, " " "	14,000 "
" 1883, " " "	20,000 "
" 1884, " " "	28,500 "

The above figures are obtained from the report of the Inspector of Fisheries, and are therefore reliable.

The official returns for the year 1884 give the following figures for Digby County:—

Fresh Halibut sold, 504,490 lbs. at — cts.
" Haddock " 7,248,864 " 3 "
Hake Sounds, " 15,881 " 60 "

Digby has 511 craft of all kinds engaged in fishing, manned by 1680 fishermen, and valued at \$86,550. There are 32,815 fathoms of nets, valued at \$24,365, and 18 weirs, valued at \$4,040—the total value of the fishery for the year 1884 being \$892,258.

Want of space will not allow of the fisheries of the other Counties being treated in detail. They will appear in the general statement of the whole Province given below.

Within the last few years an extensive and lucrative trade has been developed, in the export of fresh fish, packed in ice, to the United States: the value of the export of fresh fish alone from the Province during 1884 amounting to \$28,171.

Of the \$17,766,404, the total value of the Fisheries for the Dominion for the year 1884, Nova Scotia contributed \$8,763,779.

The following statement will show the value of the Fisheries in each County for the year 1884:—

Annapolis.....	\$173,372	Kings.....	\$68,204
Antigonish.....	109,361	Lunenburg.....	1,949,038
Cape Breton.....	291,148	Pictou.....	188,941
Colchester.....	19,142	Queens.....	231,267
Cumberland.....	65,737	Richmond.....	479,265
Digby.....	892,238	Shelburne.....	929,530
Guysborough.....	747,193	Victoria.....	164,590
Halifax.....	995,747	Yarmouth.....	959,986
Hants.....	11,311		
Inverness.....	485,782	Total.....	\$8,763,779

The following statement gives the total number, tonnage and value of vessels and boats—the number of men, and the quantity and value of materials employed in the fisheries for the same year:—

Number of vessels.....	895	Quantity of Nets (fath.).	1,399,428
Tonnage ".....	35,980	No. Traps and Weirs...	13,139
Value ".....	1,605,871	Total Value.....	808,252
Number of boats.....	15,432	No. of Men Engaged...	29,997
Value of ".....	398,833		

During the year 1884, the export of fish of all kinds from Nova Scotia to various Foreign Countries, amounted to \$3,609,341.

The following table shows the quantity, rate and value of each description of fish caught during the year 1884:—

KIND OF PRODUCTS.	QUANTITIES.	RATE.	VALUE.	TOTAL.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Salmon, pickled	3,183 brls.	18 00	57,294 00	
do. fresh	455,177 lbs.	0 20	91,935 40	
do. smoked	18,130 lbs.	0 20	3,646 00	
do. in cans	7,652 lbs.	0 20	1,530 40	
do. home consumption	13,325 lbs.	0 15	1,998 75	155,504 55
Mackerel, pickled	155,738 brls.	10 00	1,557,380 00	
do. home consumption	65,000 lbs.	0 05	3,250 00	
do. preserved	82,770 cans.	0 15	12,416 40	1,573,046 40
Herring, pickled	250,383 brls.	4 00	1,001,532 00	
do. smoked	113,085 boxes.	0 25	28,271 25	
do. home consumption	1,015,000 lbs.	0 04	40,632 00	1,070,435 25
Alewives, pickled	10,202 brls.	4 00	76,808 00	
do. home consumption	217,300 lbs.	0 04	8,692 00	85,500 00
Cod	779,304 cwt.	4 25	3,312,042 00	
do. home consumption	408,040 lbs.	0 04	16,321 60	
Cod Tongues and Sounds	1,440 brls.	7 00	10,080 00	3,333,443 60
Pollock	61,732 cwt.	3 50	216,062 00	
do. home consumption	14,000 lbs.	0 04	560 00	216,622 00
Hake Sounds	34,297 lbs.	1 00	34,297 00	
Hake and Haddock	191,796 cwt.	3 50	671,286 00	
do. home consumption	455,180 lbs.	0 04	18,207 20	723,790 20
Halibut	1,361,590 lbs.	0 06	81,695 40	
do. home consumption	84,000 lbs.	0 04	3,360 00	85,055 40
Shad	2,940 brls.	8 00	23,520 00	
do. home consumption	97,631 lbs.	0 04	3,905 24	27,425 24
Bass	80,067 lbs.	0 06	4,804 02	
Trout	114,750 lbs.	0 06	6,885 00	
do. home consumption	37,000 lbs.	0 06	2,220 00	9,105 00
Smelts	265,500 lbs.	0 06		18,102 00
do. home consumption	36,200 lbs.			
Squid	2,683 brls.	4 00		10,732 00
Eels	2,581 brls.	9 00		23,229 00
Oysters	1,595 brls.	3 00		4,785 00
Lobsters	5,146,243 cans.	0 15	771,940 95	
do. sold to United States, Yarmouth and Shelburne Co.			30,441 00	
do. home consumption			10,256 00	812,637 95
Fish Oil	516,845 galls.	0 65		335,949 25
Fish Guano	1,517 tons.	15 00		22,755 00
Fish used as Bait	51,328 brls.	1 00		51,328 00
Fish used as manure	28,423 brls.	0 50		14,211 50
Haddies, fertilizer, &c., in Digby ..				31,720 00
Whitefish and Smoked Alewives, in Yarmouth				688 00
Halifax markets and vicinity				52,400 00
Home consumption, Shelburne Co., not included				15,250 00
Home consumption, Queen's Co., not included				10,820 00
Home consumption, Guysboro' Co., do				41,500 00
do. Cape Breton				27,940 00
Total				8,763,779 36

By the above table it will be seen that the catch of Cod stands highest in value; Mackerel and Herring being next, then Lobsters.

From the foregoing figures it will be perceived how valuable are the Fisheries of this Province; and yet it is naught compared to what it will be in the future, when capital in greater extent, than is at present embarked, shall be employed to develop its shore and deep sea fisheries. It can be easily demonstrated that the fisheries of Nova Scotia are capable of supporting a population many times greater than that which they now support.

Besides the deep water fishing, and that pursued in the numerous harbours and bays of the southern coast and the fishing in the Bay of Fundy, the Basin of Minas and Chignecto Bay; and that in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, where our fishermen, in common with the American fishermen, resort in great numbers, the Province abounds in numerous lakes and rivers, which at certain seasons literally swarm with speckled trout, an excellent fish of the salmon family, much admired for its delicate flavour, and which is caught of all sizes from six to twenty inches. Then there are the magnificent sea trout, which abounds in the estuaries of the rivers flowing into the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the Atlantic Ocean.

The Salmon, justly called the "king of fresh water fish," enters the rivers of Nova Scotia during the latter part of April. The female enters first, and in about a month later the male follows; then the grilse or young salmon ascend the rivers, and continue to ascend during July and August.*

In the rivers, also, are found the "Smelt," a delicate and savory fish. In the winter it is caught in thousands, with nets set through the ice, and brought to market, where it finds a ready sale at remunerative prices.

There are two fish breeding establishments in the Province, kept up by the Dominion Government, one at Bedford Basin, near Halifax, and the other at Sydney, in Cape Breton. In the fall of 1883, 2,050,000 salmon eggs were laid down in the two hatcheries, from which in the spring of 1884, 2,000,000 salmon fry were distributed into the different rivers of the Province.

In order to encourage deep sea fishing the Canadian Government has, since 1884, distributed an annual sum of \$200,000 in the payment of fishing bounties to vessels and boats. Canadian vessels of 10 tons and upwards to 80 tons, which have been engaged in fishing during a period of 6 months, are entitled to a bounty of \$2.00 per ton. Boats ranging from 13 feet keel to 25 feet upwards are also entitled to fishing bounties, varying from \$1.00 to \$3.00 for each fisherman having complied with the regulations.

CHAPTER VIII.—ANIMAL KINGDOM.

When the country was first settled it abounded with a great many species of wild animals, some of which are now totally extinct, and others are but rarely met with. The early settlers were famous hunters, and spent much of their time in the forests trapping the bear, and other animals of value, because of their fur. At that period, when Agriculture was only imperfectly followed, and but few avenues open for the acquisition of ready money, the produce of a successful chase often furnished the means of providing for the family wants during the winter. In consequence, the hunt was inveterately followed by the settlers. The Indians also pursued the game relentlessly, and secured manifold more than was necessary for their actual subsistence; tempted to do so by the opportunity of barter with the traders who flocked to the country from all parts. Immense quantities of fur were thus procured and carried to foreign countries, and for a long period Nova Scotia was known as a valuable fur producing country. There being no game laws, as at present, to protect the animals, such wholesale decimation resulted in the entire destruction of some species, and greatly lessened others; so that the catalogue of those which remain is not a very long one. The game laws, which have been in operation for many years past, have had a salutary effect in preserving those animals which remain; and at certain seasons the forests and glades of the interior of the country furnish excellent sport to the hunter and the tourist sportsman.

The list of wild animals at present remaining in the country embrace the Moose, Cariboo, the Black Bear, the Fox, of which the Red variety is found in great numbers; the Silver, Grey and Black are not so plentiful, the Silver and Black Fox being seldom

* Knight's "Fishes of Nova Scotia."

met with. The fur of the Silver and Black Fox commands an exceedingly high price, and the lucky huntsman who succeeds in capturing one has secured a prize worth having. Of other wild animals we have the Otter, Mink, Sable, Marten and Beaver, all valuable fur animals, and much sought after as articles of commerce. Of game birds there are the Woodcock, Snipe, Plover, Partridge, Goose, Ducks, Brant, Curlew, etc.

The larger game animals, such as Moose or Elk, and the Cariboo, are still plentiful in many sections of the Province, and afford excellent sport to those so inclined. The Moose is truly a noble animal, and when brought to bay by the dogs, after a royal chase of many miles through the deep snow, presents a gallant, though cruel sight, as, facing his foes and lowering his antlered front, he tosses his enemies right and left, and gallantly maintains the fight until the bullet of the hunter ends the conflict, and the monarch of the forest is laid low.

The Cariboo, an animal akin to the Reindeer, though somewhat smaller, is too fleet of foot to allow of being hunted by dogs. They are shot by creeping upon them while feeding upon the barrens or wide savannas.

With the protection now secured under our excellent system of game laws, Nova Scotia must continue an inviting field for sportsmen. Good hunting grounds exist within a few miles of all the principal towns and villages, and during the hunting season expeditions to the woods are of frequent occurrence.

CHAPTER IX.—THE PRODUCTS OF THE FOREST.

Though Nova Scotia does not pretend to rank with the neighbouring Province of New Brunswick as regards the lumbering business, still a large and valuable trade is carried on in the export of timber of various kinds; and the products of her forests have always formed, and still are, an important item in the exports of the Province to foreign countries.

Large quantities of the products of the forests are exported in the shape of sawed timber, such as deals, boards and scantling; hoops, telegraph poles, palings and pickets; knees, futtocks, spars and masts for ship-building purposes; lath-wood, laths, logs, planks, shingles and fire-wood.

Among the native trees of Nova Scotian forests, the red and white pine stand foremost as articles of commercial value. The hemlock is found in great abundance; it is sawed into laths, scantling and boards for common use, railway sleepers, wharf logs and piles. The black, red and white spruce are shipped from the Province in the form of logs, boards, etc. The haematac, on account of its durable qualities, is largely shipped, and great quantities of it are used in the Province for ship-building purposes.

Of hard woods, there are the maples, of which there are several varieties; also, several varieties of the birch, and the white and red beech. The latter two are mostly used for fire-wood, and great quantities of it are exported to the United States.

The following table, compiled from the last Census, shows the different kinds and quantities of the products of the Forests of the country for the year 1880-1:—

White Pine, (sq.) ..	124,451	cubic ft.	Pine logs.....	497,785
Red ..	35,726	" "	Other ".....	2,250,594
Oak " ..	22,876	" "	Masts, Spars, etc...	8,703
Haematac, " ..	106,069	" "	Staves.....	13,147 thousand
Birch and Maple, ..	549,330	" "	Lath wood.....	5,585 cords.
Elm.....	1,393	" "	Tan-bark	10,843 "
All other timber, ..	4,091,517	" "	Fire-wood	637,084 "

The total value of the exports of the products of the forests for the fiscal year, ending 30th June, 1885, amounted to \$1,274,653.

Every County in the Province, more or less, shares in this profitable industry, and many of the farming population pursue the occupation of lumbering in the winter. Lumbering parties, consisting of a number of men, enter the forests in the fall of the year, and form lumbering camps. These camps are provisioned for several months, and here the men remain all winter, felling the trees and hauling them in the shape of logs

to the rivers and streams, to await the return of spring, when they are floated in immense numbers to the numerous saw mills, found at the mouth of the rivers in all parts of the country.

CHAPTER X.—MANUFACTURES.

Nearly every writer who has undertaken to give a description of Nova Scotia, has spoken of the immense facilities it possesses for becoming a great manufacturing country—in fact the workshop of British North America. Whether such will be realized or not, is yet to be proved; but it is a hopeful sign that within the last ten years, the Province has wonderfully advanced in manufacturing enterprise. As regards its facilities in this respect, they are unsurpassed by any country of the same extent; whether we consider the abundance and cheapness of coal and iron—two great essentials in manufacturing enterprise—or the numerous lakes and rivers, with which the country abounds, constituting it a great water-power country. Certainly these important factors go a long way towards making it a country suitable for carrying on a large manufacturing trade of all kinds.

At the present time, there are upwards of eleven millions of dollars invested in manufacturing and industrial pursuits of various kinds; while the total value of the manufactured products of the country for the year 1881, amounted nearly to nineteen millions of dollars. Nearly every industry is represented, and in some lines of work the finest is produced. In connection with the lumbering trade, 1190 saw mills are employed, having a capital of a million and a half of dollars, and the value of the lumber sawed during the year 1881 amounted to over three million dollars. There are two sugar refineries, and a third one is about being established. There are 151 tanneries, 61 tin and iron working establishments, 37 wool and cloth mills, 114 shingle mills, 915 blacksmith shops, 443 boot and shoe manufactories, 68 carding and fulling mills, 239 carriage building establishments, 71 cabinet and furniture manufactories, 263 flour and grist mills, 260 lime kilns, 79 saddle and harness making establishments, 63 stone and marble cutting works, and various other manufacturing enterprises of a more limited capacity.

In connection with shipbuilding—in which Nova Scotia has in times past eclipsed all other countries in proportion to population—there are fifty establishments for ship-material making, besides one hundred and fourteen ship-yards, representing an invested capital of over half a million dollars, the annual product of which in 1881 amounted to nearly two million dollars.

The valuable fishing industry of the country, and the immense apple crop annually raised in the beautiful valley of the Annapolis—requiring each a large number of barrels—give employment to four hundred and five cooperages.

The annual value of the yearly wages earned in all the industrial pursuits of the country in 1881 was \$4,098,446; and the value of raw material used in the various manufactories and industries during the same year was \$10,022,030. During the same year 7,465,286 pounds of home-made butter, and 501,656 pounds of home-made cheese were produced, and 1,329,817 yards of home-made cloth and flannel, and 68,038 yards of home-made linen were manufactured in the rural districts.

CHAPTER XI.—TRADE AND COMMERCE.

The total value of the imports into Nova Scotia from all countries for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1885, amounted to \$8,418,526, and the total value of the exports for the same period amounted to \$8,894,085. Of the goods entered for consumption in the same Province for the same period, \$3,688,041 were from Great Britain; \$2,621,448 from the United States; \$820,791 from the West Indies, and \$1,062,101 from all other countries. As regards the export trade, the principal markets are Great Britain, the United States, and the British and Foreign West Indies.

Quite an extensive trade has sprung up within the last few years between the Province and Great Britain, in the export of live cattle and sheep to that country,

and also in the export of beef and mutton; the animals being slaughtered in the Province, and the carcasses conveyed in refrigerators, fitted up in the fast sailing steamers of the different lines, which make Halifax their port of call. The rapid development and expansion of this valuable trade is only a question of time, and its successful progress so far has given a great impetus to stock raising in the country.

The following statement will show the value of the export trade of the various industries of the country during the fiscal year, ending June 30th, 1893:—

Produce of the Fisheries. . . \$4,743,976	Produce of the Manuf'cts. . . \$558,821
" " Forests . . . 1,275,033	Animals and their Produce. . . 836,216
" " Mines. . . . 863,190	Miscellaneous Articles 11,857
" " Agriculture . . . 604,532	

The following table will show the relative value of all the export trade to Great Britain, the United States, the West Indies and all other countries during the year ending June 30th, 1893:—

	GT. BRITAIN	U. STATES	WEST INDIES	OTHER COUNTRIES
Produce of the Mine	\$96,653	\$550,324	\$23,286	\$178,471
" " Fisheries	633,085	1,190,309	1,949,052	171,430
" " Forests	603,858	236,901	206,658	227,236
Animals and their produce	441,947	105,795	15,412	269,062
Agricultural products	403,613	55,129	54,583	91,207
Manufactures	95,173	263,954	26,071	174,623
Miscellaneous	625	5,875	2,155	3,202
Totals	\$2,274,854	\$3,408,287	\$2,277,218	\$1,105,231

According to the above statement the United States is the largest purchaser from the Province; the West Indies rank second, and Great Britain next.

The following statement gives the value of the Imports and Exports of the Province for the different fiscal years ending June 30th, from 1868 to 1882 inclusive:—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Year.	Imports.	Exports.
1868	\$5,441,285	\$9,131,236	1877	\$7,812,641	\$9,379,152
1869	5,743,511	8,607,244	1878	7,509,783	8,508,189
1870	5,803,417	8,940,800	1879	7,364,324	7,062,614
1871	6,516,927	10,678,543	1880	7,543,684	7,074,937
1872	7,538,401	12,433,747	1881	8,245,738	8,168,048
1873	7,372,086	11,578,252	1882	9,217,295	8,701,539
1874	7,656,547	11,216,130	1883	10,033,929	9,820,332
1875	6,979,130	11,531,956	1884	9,653,104	9,599,356
1876	7,164,558	8,596,503	1885	8,418,826	8,894,085

By the above it will be seen that in the ten years previous to 1882, the imports into the country have decreased, but the exports have steadily increased during the same period.

CHAPTER XII.—POLITICAL, MUNICIPAL AND EDUCATIONAL.

The constitution of Nova Scotia is, as near as can be, a copy of the British form of Government. Since the year 1867 the Province has formed a part of the Dominion of Canada, but having a Local Government for the administration of purely local affairs. The Legislative powers consist of the House of Assembly, the Legislative Council, and the Lieutenant Governor. The Executive Government is administered by the Lieutenant Governor, and the Executive Council, who advise the Governor in the administration of affairs: the Council being responsible to the people for its public acts. The Lieutenant Governor is appointed by the Governor General of the Dominion, by instrument under the great seal of Canada. The

Executive Council is appointed by the Lieutenant Governor, and is composed of nine members, the majority of whom belong to the House of Assembly, and the rest to the Legislative Council. The three salaried officers of the Government, or Heads of Departments, viz: Attorney General, Provincial Secretary, and Commissioner of Mines and Works, are held by members of the Executive Council, two of whom must be members of the House of Assembly. Upon their appointment to office their seats in the Assembly become vacant, and they are obliged to appeal to their constituencies for re-election, in order that the people may have an opportunity of ratifying the choice of the Lieutenant Governor.

The Legislative Council stand in the same position to the constitution of Nova Scotia that the House of Lords does to that of Great Britain. The appointment of Legislative Councillors is vested in the Lieutenant Governor, who makes the appointment, in the Queen's name, by instrument under the Great Seal of the Province. The appointment is for life, but any member of the Council who shall be absent for two sessions consecutively, without the consent of the Lieutenant Governor, shall vacate his seat as such Councillor.

The House of Assembly consists of thirty-eight members. Each County sends two representatives, except Pictou and Halifax Counties, which elect three each, to the House of Assembly. The members of the House of Assembly are elected every four years by the electors of each County or electoral district. The House of Assembly legislates on all internal affairs of the Province of a purely local character, and conforms in its usages to the British House of Commons. All bills passed by the House of Assembly are sent to the Legislative Council, and if passed by that body they receive the assent of the Lieutenant Governor, when they become law.

MUNICIPALITIES.

Each County is divided into districts, each of which elects a representative to the County Council, which is the governing body or board of the County. This Council is presided over by an officer called the Warden, who is one of the Councillors, and is elected to the office by the majority vote of the Council, which also elects two other officers called respectively Clerk of the Municipality and County Treasurer. The Warden and Council have charge of the roads and bridges, the maintenance of the poor, and various other local matters. They have power to assess the inhabitants of the County yearly for the amount required for County services. They have legislative, as well as executive functions, and appoint all local officers, such as Boards of Health, Stipendiary Magistrate, Health Inspectors and Police Officers for the various districts within their jurisdiction.

EDUCATIONAL.

The Public Schools and Academies in the Province are all free. They are supported by grants from the public fund, and by local taxation. The whole educational system of the Province is under the control of the Council of Public Instruction, which Council is composed of the Executive Council of the Province. The chief educational officer, under the control of the Council of Public Instruction, is the Superintendent of Education, who is appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council. For the purposes of education, the Province is divided into ten districts, which are again divided into a number of sections, denominated school sections. Each educational district is presided over by an Inspector, whose duties are chiefly to visit and inspect semi annually each School and County Academy within his district; to promote the cause of education by holding public meetings as frequently as possible; to overlook the proper distribution of the public moneys appropriated for school purposes; to encourage the establishment of schools in sections where none exist, and promote improvements in school buildings and grounds.

Each school district is under the control of a Board of Commissioners, seven in number, who are appointed by the Governor in Council. They have power to create new school sections where none previously existed, to sub-divide existing sections where they may be too large, and make alterations in the boundaries of contiguous sections as from time to time may be necessary. To see that all school

buildings and appurtenances thereto are fit for school purposes, and condemn those which are unfit, and to determine what sections under their control shall receive special aid from the Government, as poor sections, and they have to perform various other duties of a highly important nature.

Each school section is governed by a Board of three Trustees who are elected by a majority of the ratepayers present at the annual meeting of the section, which is held for the purpose of transacting school business. Trustees are the most important officers in the school system of the country. To them is entrusted the care, management and control of all the schools in the section. They are a corporate body for all purposes connected with the school; and the real estate and personal property relating to the public schools of the section is vested in them. They have to provide the number of schools required for their section, according to population. They also employ all teachers and assistant teachers, and suspend or dismiss from their employ any teachers for gross neglect of duty or immorality.

The public schools are supported partly by grants from the Provincial Treasury, and partly by direct assessment on the inhabitant of each school section, according to the amount required in each section for school purposes.

The total number of public schools, according to the latest returns furnished by the educational office, in 1884, and the expenditure of public funds for school purposes amounted to \$615,300 10 for the year 1884. There are two school terms in the year, one summer and one winter term. During the winter term of 1884 there were 1930 teachers and assistant teachers employed, and of this number 625 were males and 1305 were females. The number of pupils registered at all the schools for the same year was 80,641 winter term; 84,206 summer term.

The principal branches taught in the common schools are Reading, Spelling, General Geography, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Canadian History, British History, etc.

HIGHER EDUCATION.

There are thirteen County Academies, supported from the public funds, in which the higher branches are taught, giving to those pupils who desire it a splendid opportunity for obtaining a more liberal and advanced education than can be obtained at the common schools.

In the year 1855, a period several years anterior to the introduction of the present system of Free Schools, the Government established at Truro, in the County of Colchester, a Training and Normal School for the training of young persons desirous of qualifying themselves as teachers in the common schools. At the time of its establishment it was considered that much benefit to the educational interests of the Province would result therefrom, and it is needless to remark that these hopes have been amply realized. The institution costs the Province yearly about \$5,000.

The instruction given in many of the common schools does not alone consist in reading, writing, grammar, history and the lower branches of arithmetic, as, in most schools, opportunity is afforded for giving higher instruction where the desire and capacity exist for receiving it. There are now very few school sections that have not classes in Algebra, Geometry and Mathematics, as well as Latin and French. Nor is there now any excuse for a person remaining uneducated in Nova Scotia. The whole country in every direction is dotted over with school houses and seats of learning, and it is by no means outside of the truth to say that there is not a neighbourhood in Nova Scotia, however small, that does not possess its school during some portion of the educational year. If therefore the educational facilities of the country is an advantage which ought to determine the choice of a person in seeking to change his location, then Nova Scotia, in this respect, offers advantages of no mean order.

Besides the higher education connected with the public school system, there are several denominational Colleges, whose curriculum affords a good opportunity to those desirous of obtaining a collegiate course. These Colleges are not now, though they formerly were, assisted by Provincial aid, being at the present time entirely supported by private and denominational funds.

CHAPTER XIII.—POPULATION, ORIGIN OF THE PEOPLE, RELIGIOUS, AND OTHER SOCIETIES.

The population of Nova Scotia, according to the census of 1881, was 440,572—the increase in population over the previous census being 62,785, equal to 13½ per cent.

By the following table will be seen the origins of the people, viz. :

Scotch.....	146,037	Welsh.....	1,158
English.....	128,086	Scandinavian.....	556
Irish.....	66,067	Spanish and Portuguese.....	350
French.....	41,219	Icelandic.....	179
German.....	40,065	Italian.....	153
African.....	7,632	Jewish.....	31
Dutch.....	2,107	Russian and Polish.....	50
Indian.....	2,125	Various others.....	165
Swiss.....	1,800	Not given.....	2,341

CHURCH ORGANIZATIONS.

Nearly every denomination of Christians has an organization in Nova Scotia. The constitution of the country secures to all the right to worship God in such manner as their conscience may dictate, and under no circumstance is any religious test required. There is no State Church, and a man is not obliged to contribute to any except as he may himself decide. Religious strife is also unknown, the different religious bodies living in harmony with each other.

RELIGIOUS SECTS, ACCORDING TO THE CENSUS OF 1881.

Roman Catholic.....	117,437	Disciples.....	1,826
Presbyterians.....	112,488	Adventists.....	1,536
Baptists.....	83,761	Universalists.....	673
Church of England.....	60,225	Episcopal (reformed).....	99
Methodists.....	50,811	Quakers.....	77
Lutherans.....	5,639	Unitarian.....	63
Congregationalists.....	3,506	Jews.....	19

All of the religious, moral and social organizations usual among refined and civilized people exist and flourish in all the towns and villages of Nova Scotia. Sabbath Schools, Young Men's Christian Associations, Bible and Tract Societies, different orders of Temperance bodies, Masons and Oddfellows, Debating and Literary Clubs, Lyceums, Lecture Halls, and in all the larger towns News and Reading Rooms are to be found.

CHAPTER XIV.—RAILROADS, STEAMSHIP ROUTES, COACH LINES, ETC.

There are several lines of Railway in the Province. The Intercolonial Railway, having its Windsor and Pictou branches, extends from Halifax, its eastern terminus, westerly through the Province to the borders of New Brunswick, thence to Point Levi, in the Province of Quebec, where it connects with the Grand Trunk Railway to Montreal, and the whole Railway system of Canada. It is owned and operated by the Dominion Government, and is certainly one of the best managed and equipped railroads on the Continent. The passenger cars are elegant and commodious, being furnished with all the modern improvements for the comfort of travellers.

The following are the stations of the main line in the four Counties through which it passes :—

HALIFAX COUNTY.—Halifax, Four Mile House, Bedford, Rocky Lake, Windsor Junction, Wellington, Grand Lake, Oakfield.

HANTS COUNTY.—Entfield, Elmstead, Milford, Shubenacadie.

COLCHESTER COUNTY.—Stowieske, Pollybog, Brookfield, Johnston, Truro, Ishgen-
ish, Debert, East Mines, Londonderry, Fellsleigh Lake.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.—Wentworth, Greenville, Thomson, Oxford, River Philip,
Salt Springs, Springhill, Athol, Maclean, Nappan, Amherst.

THE WINDSOR BRANCH RAILWAY

begins at Windsor Junction, a station on the main line of the Intercolonial, about four-
teen miles from Halifax, and ends at the shire town of Windsor in the County of Hants,
where it connects with the Windsor and Annapolis Railway, which extends from thence
through the valley of Annapolis to the town of that name, situated on the Annapolis
Basin, an inlet of the Bay of Fundy, and which has been already adverted to in this
pamphlet.

The following are the stations of this line, viz :

In Halifax County same stations as the Intercolonial to Windsor Junction. In
Hants County there are ten regular stations and a number of way stations. The former
are called : Beaver Bank, Mount Uniacke, Stillwater, Ellershouse, Newport, Three Mile
Plains, Windsor, Falmouth, Mount Denson, Hantsport.

In Kings County the regular stations are : Avonport, Horton Landing, Grand Pre,
Wolfville, Port Williams, Kentville, Coldbrook, Cambridge, Waterville, Berwick, Ayles-
ford, Morden Road, Kingston.

In Annapolis County : Wilmet, Middleton, Lawrencestown, Paradise, Bridgetown,
Tupperville, Round Hill, Annapolis.

At Annapolis a steamer connects with the Windsor and Annapolis Railway for St.
John, New Brunswick, and from thence connection is made to all parts of New Bruns-
wick, the United States and Upper Provinces. Another steamer goes to Boston from
Annapolis, and another goes to Bar Harbor, Me., and connects with the railroads for
United States and Canada. At different stations on these lines connections are made
with coach lines running to different parts of the County in which these lines of Rail-
way are located, and adjoining Counties. In some cases the connection is daily, and in
other cases semi-weekly ; so that there is no difficulty in the way of travelling to reach
any point of destination in the Province.

A short trip by water in one of the steamers which ply on the Annapolis Basin
brings the traveller to the thriving town of Digby, at the opposite end of the basin from
Annapolis, the western terminus of the Windsor and Annapolis Railway. At Digby
connection is made with the Western Counties Railway running from Digby to Yar-
mouth, through the Counties of these names, and having twenty stations as follows :—

Digby, Jordan Down, Bloomfield, North Range, Plympton, Port Gilbert, Wey-
mouth, Balliveau, Church Point, Little Brook, Saulnierville, Meteghan, Hectanooga,
Norwood, Lake Jessie, Brazil Lake, Green Cove, Ohio, Hebron, Yarmouth.

At Yarmouth this line connects with steamers to St. John, N. B., and Boston, U. S.
There is at present in course of construction, in the western end of the Province, another
line of Railway which is intended to run from the Atlantic seaboard at Lunenburg across
the country, and tap the Windsor and Annapolis Railway at Middleton. This line,
when completed, will greatly aid the development of the southern Counties, and act as a
valuable feeder to the Windsor and Annapolis Railway.

The Pictou branch begins at Truro, an important station on the Intercolonial ; from
thence it extends through the fertile Counties of Colchester and Pictou, tapping the
great coal fields of Pictou County at New Glasgow, where the Halifax and Cape Breton
Railway connects with the Intercolonial, and from thence extends through the Counties
of Pictou and Antigonish to the Strait of Canso, the southern boundary of Cape Breton.
This line is not yet completed ; but its extension into and through the Island of Cape
Breton is simply a question of time.

There is a short line of Railway in the County of Cumberland which connects with
the Intercolonial Railway at Spring Hill Junction, in the vicinity of one of the largest
coal mines at present worked in the Province.

A line of coaches runs from Halifax, the Capital, through the Counties of Halifax, Lunenburg, Queens, Shelburne and Yarmouth, to Yarmouth, carrying the mails and passengers. This is called the Western Shore Route, and a drive during the summer time by these coaches, along the Atlantic coast, is one of the most picturesque imaginable. In the opposite direction, called the Eastern Shore Route, coaches run from Halifax to Marie Joseph, in the County of Guysborough; these again connect with others to the Strait of Canso, and from thence by various lines through the Island of Cape Breton.

CHAPTER XV.—IMPROVED FARMS AND GOVERNMENT LANDS.

There are in all parts of the Province many farms to be had at low rates for cash, or even on time, when secured by a mortgage. This is owing in part to the fact that many farmers find themselves possessed of too much land, and are willing to dispose of part, finding the whole too cumbersome to work. Again other farms are for sale in consequence of the owners desiring to enter some other business, or who, having secured a competence, desire to retire; or they have become too old any longer to work their places, and perhaps having no family wish to sell. Then again there are a number of Estates of deceased persons for sale. But from whatever cause, the fact exists that there are at present to be had improved farms from £175 to £2000 in value, and occasionally a snug place may be had for £100.

In the fruit growing Counties of Kings and Annapolis, farms can often be purchased which annually produce apples sufficient to pay the interest on the entire capital required to purchase the said farms.

Besides the improved and partially improved lands, there are yet in every County thousands of acres of uncleared lands, some of which contain the best soil, and only await the hand of industry and a moderate expenditure of capital to convert them into prosperous farms.

No one should think of making a new farm from the land covered with forests, which require to be subdued, unless he has means sufficient to live upon for at least a year. Forest lands can be obtained from the Government for the price of £3 per one hundred acres, a sum which only about pays for the cost of surveying, recording, title, etc.

CHAPTER XVI.—FERTILIZERS, ETC.

Commercial manures, such as Superphosphates, Guanoes and others, are now extensively used by our farmers, their use during the last two years having nearly doubled. The effect of these manures upon our soils is very marked, especially those of which bone forms the base.

Several descriptions of bone manure and other fertilizers are manufactured in the Province, and also one or two kinds imported from abroad.

Lime for manure can be obtained near the numerous deposits of limestone very cheaply. The farmer can procure the rock and burn his own supply. The principal cost of lime is in transporting it to the districts remote from beds of lime rock. The western portions of the Province obtain their supplies of lime from St. John, N.B. It is put up in casks containing four bushels, and the second quality can be purchased for 5s. per cask.

Gypsum or ground plaster is worth about 5s. per barrel of about 300 lbs., in districts remote from the deposits. It can be used to great advantage about the stables and manure heaps, as it effectually fixes the ammonia and other volatile parts of the manure and prevents their loss.

Notwithstanding the value of commercial manures in their proper place, the chief dependence of the farmer must be upon the resources of the farmyard and compost heap; and in Nova Scotia the material for these is abundant on every hand. Sea-weed, mud and shells, fish offal, etc., all offer unlimited facilities for getting and making manures of the most valuable character.

CHAPTER XVII.—DIRECTIONS TO INTENDING SETTLERS BEFORE LEAVING AND AFTER ARRIVAL IN THE PROVINCE.

Those who decide to emigrate, should plan to arrive at Halifax in April, so as to get located upon a farm in time for spring operations, and in such case they can begin work at once without losing any time. The above is the best course for those of limited means, but others, whose means are ample, can come at any season of the year, and will be able to enjoy themselves travelling through the country until they procure a location that suits them.

Upon deciding to emigrate, apply at once to the nearest Canadian Immigration Agent.

Arrangements have been made by the Dominion Government with the Steamship lines to carry emigrants at reduced rates.

Female servants are much needed in the city of Halifax, and also in the country towns. Girls of this class may be sure of good homes and good wages.

Agricultural labourers coming out in the spring can get employment at once on farms for the summer, and there are always chances to buy woodland near some market, upon which during the winter they could work and clear up. The sale of the wood and timber will bring enough to pay for the land, and by hiring out during the busy season for a year or so, and working on their own lots the rest of the time, they will, in a few years, become the owners of sunny farms. Many of our farmers have told the writer they had more land than they were able to cultivate, and would only be too glad to sell portions of it cheaply—say in 40 or 50 acre lots—and take the price in farm labor. What better chance to acquire a farm need a young farm laborer have than the above?

The artisan class, tradesmen and clerks, we do not advise to come to Nova Scotia, unless they desire to turn farmers; and if they have a little capital laid by, they can easily settle themselves in this country on small farms, and live very happily and contented. Nova Scotia has plenty of cheap lands that will well repay cultivation, and farmers are the class most wanted.

WHAT TO TAKE.

The Dominion Guide contains the following suggestions, which are equally applicable in this connection :—

The emigrant should take with him as good a supply of clothing as he can. Woollen clothing and other kinds of wearing apparel, blankets, house linen, etc., are generally cheaper in England than in Canada. Generally all bedding should be taken, and the covers or ticks of the beds, but not the materials with which they are stuffed, as these would be too bulky, and can readily be obtained on arrival.

Many of the little household necessities the emigrant might do well to bring, and they may prove very useful; but still it is advisable to consider well about bulk and how far it is worth while.

Articles of household value, crockery, stoves or heavy articles of hardware, should be left behind or sold, except in some circumstances, for special reasons, which the emigrant will consider. It must be borne in mind that such articles are very liable to breakage.

Agricultural labourers should not bring any of their tools with them, as these can easily be got in Nova Scotia of the best kinds, and suited to the needs of the country.

After arriving at Halifax, settlers intending to remain in Nova Scotia should at once report themselves to the Dominion Agent, Mr. E. Clay, who is always in attendance upon the arrival of the Steamers, who will be prepared to give all necessary information in reference to farms for sale or to rent, situations for servants, etc., etc.

WHAT MR. McLEAN SAYS.

The following brief extract from that part of the report of Mr. Hugh McLean, delegate of the Kintyre Agricultural Society, Scotland, which refers to Nova Scotia,

is a very good description of the agricultural capabilities of the Province. Unfortunately Mr. McLean did not visit Cape Breton, and some other equally fine farming districts in the eastern portion of Nova Scotia. Had he done so he would have been equally well pleased with that portion of the country as with those which came under his observation.

He says:—"Having crossed from St. John by steamer to Annapolis, I entered another fine Province, that of Nova Scotia. I was impressed during the sail up the Annapolis river by the appearance of well to do farms, rich dyke meadow lands and comfortable houses with orchards. I was not prepared for what was still to be seen. I went by rail from Annapolis to Bridgetown. I drove into the country up one road and down another, and was everywhere charmed with the farms and general appearance of the country. The cry everywhere I went in Nova Scotia was: 'We want good agriculturalists.'"

We called on Mr. L., near Kentville, whose wheat averages 22 bushels per acre; oats, 45 to 50 bushels; Indian corn, 40 bushels, shelled; potatoes, 225 bushels. Manure is spread broadcast. Hay gives 2½ tons per acre; turnips, 1000 bushels per acre. . . . Mr. L. has thirty-three head of cattle, and his farm is 200 acres. The grazing is at the rate of six cows to eight acres.

He further says:—"In Ontario, eastern townships of Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, there are many farms for sale. I think any person desirous of emigrating should consider well, whether, if he can afford it, it might not be desirable for him to give a higher price in the Lower and Maritime Provinces for a ready-made farm, where he might have all the social comforts of life quite within his reach than proceed westward."

The above remarks of Mr. McLean appear candid and impartial, and fairly represent the impressions likely to strike the visitor who sees the Province for the first time, and the longer the sojourn the deeper these first impressions are likely to become. The hint thrown out by Mr. McLean as regards the old Provinces being the best suited to the emigrant from the old countries, is precisely similar to that expressed by other visitors. The Marquis de Lorne, in a speech describing the prairie provinces, says:—"They are best suited to the young, adventurous and able bodied." And adds, "Men advanced in life and coming from the old country, will find their comfort best consulted by the ready provided accommodation to be obtained by the purchase of a farm in the old Provinces."

CONCLUSION.

In the foregoing pages we have endeavoured to lay before the intending emigrant a few of the facts connected with Nova Scotia as a field for immigration, and in speaking of its many natural advantages, we have tried rather to under than to overrate them. The figures we have used are taken from the most reliable sources obtainable, such as the census returns and other authenticated statements issued by the Public Department, so that the information given may be strictly reliable.

To those seeking a home in a land where education is free to all, where they will be surrounded with the influences of civilization and Christianity; where the school house and the church are accessible to all; where the climate is healthy and invigorating, and the earth yields abundantly; where opportunities of obtaining wealth and the comforts of life are great and manifold, and the future for all is hopeful and inviting; where the people are hospitable, industrious and intelligent; and where the laws are liberal and impartially administered, we would recommend Nova Scotia.

NOTE.—A more extended description of the Province was prepared, in which all the Counties came in for a special notice, but it was found necessary to reduce the work to its present limits. Therefore several fine Counties, such as Antigonish, and some also in Cape Breton, are only incidentally mentioned—not that they are inferior to the other parts of the Province (as an inspection will prove otherwise), but simply for want of space to describe them.

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